Wednesday, November 9, 1966
Kartika 18, 1888(Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 9, 1966/Kartika 18, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Liquid Ammonia for Fertilizer Production

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*181. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has suggested to Government to import liquid ammonia from USA and other countries for fertilizer production in India;

(b) whether Government or any fertilizer production unit in this country has entered into any commitment in this regard in pursuance of the proposal of the World Bank; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation is itself exploring the possibility of disposing of huge quantities of surplus naphtha in foreign markets which could very well be utilised for fertilizer production here?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The current production of naphtha in the country is in excess of the requirements and substitantial quantities are being exported as Motor Spirit and as Naphtha.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: How far is it true that it has been calculated that when the Barauni refinery goes into full production, it will yield at least 50 to 60 thousand tons of naphtha?

Shri Iqbal Singh: If all the fertiliser plants and petrochemical plants go into production in time according to schedule, there may be a small deficit in the last year; otherwise, naphtha will be in surplus in the whole of the fourth plan.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What has been done with regard to the proposed project in Durgapur based on naphtha?

Shri Iqbal Sigh: We have called for tenders, all the designs have been completed, and its work is according to schedule.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Before coming to the decision that the Government will use naphtha for fertiliser production and not ammonia, may we know whether any scientific and impartial analysis was made of the two different processes of production? What was the basis for this decision?

Shri Iqbal Singh: We have studied this whole problem in detail, and we find that using naphtha as feed stock will be cheaper in India than using

imported ammonia. We have made a study from all aspects, requirements of indigenous components for the plant, cost of production etc., and we find that use of naphtha, as feed stock is more cheap and economic.

Shri Warior: In view of the fact that there is so much surplus of naptha until the last year of the fourth plan, has the Government thought of increasing the capacity of the existing fertiliser plant at Cochin to consume this?

Shri Iqbal Singh: We have taken a recent decision and its capacity will be 145,000 tons per year in terms of nitrogenous fertiliser. There is no problem because this naphtha will be utilised either at Cochin, in Goa or in some plant near about Goa. So, there is no problem of naphtha surplus to meet which the production capacity of the Cochin plant has to be increased.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Government have declined to allow import of liquid ammonia for manufacture of fertilisers by foreign firms because there is quite a lot of naphtha available in the country. On the other hand, the World Bank is pressing that we should have liquid ammonia for manufacturing fertilisers here. May I know whether this matter has been taken up with the World Bank delegation which visited New Delhi and if so with what result?

Shri Iqbal Singh: In reply to the the main question I said that the World Bank had suggested it to us. We made a detailed study and after the detailed study we came to the conclusion that it is more economical and cheaper to use naphtha which is available in this country as feed stock for the fertiliser plants that we want to put up in the fourth plan, than to import ammonia from the middle East or any other source.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Has the World bank accepted your advice?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Yes, Sir. It is true that the World Bank has been pursuing this idea for some time. We have placed all the facts and all the comparative details of the import of ammonia for production of fertiliser in our own country from indigeous naphtha. Even the Mission that visited Delhi recently wanted to know the position about that. We explained the whole thing and I take it that they were convinced of the stand we have taken.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Has the World Bank, while suggesting the import of liquid ammonia, also suggested to have more production in the country to help us?

Shri Alagasan: We want to reach a production capacity of 2.4 million tons. That is beyond any controversy. How to produce this fertiliser, whether it should be based on ammonia imported or whether it should be based indigenous naphtha—that is the question. All the factors are in favour of producing fertilisers by means of indigenous naphtha.

Dr. M. M. Das: What was the occasion for the World bank to give the suggestion? Did the Government approach the World Bank for a loan for setting up a new fertiliser factory, and if so what was the amount of loan asked for, and has it been sanctioned?

Shri Alagesan: It was not with reference to any loan. Naturally, the World Bank is seized of the economic problems of our country because we go to them not only for this purpose but for various other economic development schemes. In that connection they said: Here is ammonia, almost free of cost, which can be produced at a very low cost in Iran and that could be imported into India for making fertilisers. It was in this connection that this suggestion was made by the World Bank. We examined that and it was not feasible for various reasons. Firstly, we want to produce a huge quantity of fertilisers—2.4 million tons nitrogen is not a small quantity. To base the produc-

tion of this entire quantity on imported ammonia is not very wise. The cost of ammonia produced in this country comes to Rs. 310 per ton as compared to the imported cost of Rs. 450. The foreign exchange cost of ammonia made in this country comes to 10 US dollars as compared to the cost of imported ammonia which come to Rs. 40 US dollars. Even if we are going to manufacture fertilisers on imported naphtha the foreign exchange cost of imported naphtha will come to 25 US dollars whereas imported ammonia will cost 40 US dollars.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दुर्गापुर प्लांट में जो नेपथा बनाने की योजना है, उसकी क्षमता क्या होगी ? प्लांट कब तक तैयार हो जायगा और इस से हमारी अमोनिया की कमी किस तरह से दूर हो जायगी ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : वहां पर नेपथा बनाने की कोई योजना नहीं है, इस्तेमाल करने का बात है, जिसको बरौनी से लेकर इस्तेमाल कर के खाद बनाई जायेगी । इस प्लांट की कैपेसिटी 1 लाख 45 हजार टन नाइट्रोजन की होगी । वह काम जिस ढंग से चलना चाहिए, उस ढंग से चल रहा है और एकार्डिंग टु शेडयूल है ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether there were reports that in the negotiations between certain companies which were prepared to start fertiliser plants in India, and the Government of India, there was a stalemate, and whether some breakthrough was made and any of those companies agreed to start a fertiliser plant based on indigenous naphtha?

Shri Alagesan: As far as we know, all the companies that have agreed to come into collaboration with private parties are not interested in importing ammonia; So, there is no case where there is any breakdown of negotiation on account of this point.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Dr. M. M. Das: I have a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: No. I have passed on to the next question.

Industrial Licences

*182. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the question of entrusting the work of granting of licences for industries to an Independent Authority; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The whole question regarding the grant of Industrial licences and the procedure connected therewith is being considered by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब कि माननीय त्रिभुवन नारायण और धासप्पा साहब ने सहमत हो कर इस में एक राय प्रकट की है तो इस में अब और देर होने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री हाथी : इस बारे में कुछ बातें हुई थीं । इस के बाद पार्लियामेंट की एक स्पेशल कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी इस बारे में बैठी और होम मिनिस्टर ने भी कुछ मेम्बर साहबान के साथ बातचीत की थी लेकिन उन सब बातों के करने के बाद यह सोचा कि एक इंडिपेंडेंट बौडी बनाई जाये जिसमें नौन आफिशिएल्स हों और स्टेट्स की भी इस बारे में राय मंगाई जाये तभी उस दरमियान यह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन बैठ गया और तब यही मुनासिब और ठीक समझा गया कि इस बारे में हम न की राय लें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स जो यह इंडिस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज दे रही हैं तो उन के देने में कहीं कहीं तीन, तीन साल की देर हो जाती है जब कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यह लाइसैंस अपेक्षाकृत जल्दी मिल जाते हैं तो जो स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंटस के यहां देर होती है इस के लिए भी आप ने यहां से कोई इंस्ट्रक्शन दिये हैं कि वह देर न करें ?

श्री हाथी : जैसा कि मैम्बर साहब ने कहा कि सैंटर में इस में कुछ कम देर लगती है तो भी सेंटर ने सोचा कि जितनी देर लगती है वह भी ज्यादा है ।

Shall I put it in English? Although the hon. Member said that it is a bit less, yet, even then the Centre thinks that even that is more. Therefore, as the House knows, we appointed a Committee called the Swaminathan Committee; the recommendations of that Committee have been implemented, and letters of intent have now to be issued within a particular time-limit.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस के लिए स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स को आप ने क्या कोई इंस्ट्रक्शन दिया है ?

श्री हाथी : स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंटस से भी कहा है ।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that no less a person than the President of the Republic himself has made a categorical statement in one of his speeches, I think at Madras—I have referred to it once before—that such a Commission was going to be appointed and an assurance was also given by the Home Minister from time to time in regard to this matter, may we understand that though the Administrative Reforms Commission has come to be appointed in the meanwhile, the Government are clear in their mind that they have accepted it as a matter of principle and the Administrative Reforms Commission is only expected to prepare a detailed scheme as to how this independent Commission is to be appointed, whether it has to be a quasi-judicial one, political and so on, and with what authority and what degree of independence from administrative interference and so on, and the kind of staff that they are to have? I make a distinction between the principle of it and the implementation of the sceheme in regard to it.

Shri Hathi: I am glad that the question comes from the hon. Member Shri Ranga with whom also several times the Home Minister has discussed this question, and the view was, as he has rightly said, that there may be a Committee or Commission, whatever he calls it, presided over by non-official people, but then again, the question of examining all projects for which licences have to be given arises and a body will have to be there and it should be a technical body. What kind of power this Commission should have, whether their recommendation should be final and should be binding on Government, whether it should be a quasi-judicial body as exists in UK, whether only non-officials should be appointed and if so, whether it should be an independent body like the Public Service Commission—all these matters are actually before Government. Having referred the matter to the Administrative Reforms Commission, it would not be fair to say that this is what Government thinks. We shall certainly say what we have to, but I think it will be only fair to the Administrative Reforms Commission to let them have their say. They can examine it. Mr. Bhabha is the Chairman of one of these Committees looking into the question. I do not think it would be fair to the Commission to say that the Government's decision is this.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know what principles have been adopted so far in licensing industries, because in spite of the declared policy of the Planning Commission and the

Government, regional imbalances in industrial development have taken place and monopolistic empires have grown. In the last few years may I know what basic principles have been followed by the Government?

Shri Hathi: That is a pertinent question that in giving licences, the need of the region, the economy of the project, the availability of raw materials, etc., have to be considered. This is being done. Still there are complaints that this is not what should be done. That is why Government have referred this matter to the Adiminstrative Reforms Commission.

Shri Tyagi: Has it come to the notice of Government that professional middlemen are allowed to act as go-betweens between the applicants for licences and the offcials? There are general complaints that these professional middlemen are recognised by Government.

Shri Hathi: This has come to the notice of Government. Perhaps the hon. member knows that we have taken steps to see that these people are not interviewed by officers.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since this matter was remitted to the special consultative committee of the Home Ministry, may I know whether two other Committees—Swaminathan Committee and Mathur Committee—have submitted their reports and whether any action has been taken with regard to those reports, till the Administrative Reforms Commission submits its report?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. Not only Mathur Committee, but there was another committee under the chairmanship of Mr. K. K. Shah, Member of Rajya Sabha, for cotton textiles and iron and steel. There were four study teams. Some of their recommendations have been accepted and others are being examined. But they were only about their own fields. This is a general thing.

Shri Hem Barua: Are Government aware of the fact, in pursuance of Mr. Tyagi's question, that there are some modern fashionable women in Delhi, political geishas....

Shri Tyagi: Non-political geishas.

Shri Hem Barua:.... non-political geishas who approach ministers on behalf of certain businessmen and industrialists for permits and the ministers are only too glad to oblige them?

Shri Hathi: I was dealing with this question at that level that the machinery for issuing licences should be so evolved as would not allow any doubt or suspicion to remain in the minds of the people. Such a machinery should be evolved so that people have not the least doubt or suspicion that the cases are not decided on merits and they are sure that licences are issued on merits and on certain criteria. That is why this matter has been examined and referred to the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Naphtha Steam Reformation Plant

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*183. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement for the installation of a Naphtha Steam Reformation Plant at Sindri has been signed between the Fertilizer Corporation of India and Hitachi of Japan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

I

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(b) The main features of the agreement are as follows:—

(1) M|s. Hitachi will design, engineer, supply and commission a steam naphtha reformation plant that will process 50 tonnes of naphtha a day to supply synthesis mixture for production of ammonia.

(2) The foreign exchange cost of equipment as per the contract will be met out of the 5th Yen Credit.

(3) Payment for the contracted goods will be made as follows:

(i) 20 (Twenty) percent of the price shall be paid within four weeks of the contract becoming effective, for which Hitachi will furnish a guarantee from a bank acceptable to F.C.I., and

(ii) 80 (Eighty) per cent of the price shall be paid against shipping documents.

(4) The contract provides for suitable capacity, quality and consumption guarantees.

(5) M|s. Hitachi shall make suitable arrangements for a reasonable number of our Engineers to receive practical training in the operation and maintenance of similar plants in Japan.

(c) The value of the contract is about Rs. 45 lakhs as detailed below:

(1) *Foreign Currency*	(i) Price for design engineering supply of equipment C & F Calcutta including licence fee, charges for service of Hitachi engineers for supervision of erection, installation, start-up and commissioning.	185,779,000 Yen (Rs. 38,70,358).
	(ii) Price for spares.	15,080,000 Yen (Rs. 3,14,166).
(2) *Rupees*	(i) Price for supply of equipment of Indian origin FOR Sindri, including Sales Tax, Insurance, Excise duties, other Licences and expenses for Hitachi's engineers for their stay etc. in India	Rs. 6,34,200.
	(ii) Price for spares.	Rs. 10,000.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : भारतीय उर्वरक निगम और जापान की हिताशी फर्म के बीच सिंदरी में नेप्था भाप परिष्करण कारखाना बनाने के सम्बन्ध में करार हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार के कारखानें के स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार ने किसी अन्य देश की किसी फर्म से भी विचार-विमर्श किया था या कि सिर्फ जापानी फर्म से ही किया था।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : सवाल यह था कि जो सिंदरी का कारखाना है उस की जो टोटल कपैसिटी है वह 1 लाख 17 हजार टन नाइट्रोजन की है। लेकिन वह इस के मुताबिक काम नहीं कर रहा था क्योंकि इसमें जिस कोल से गैस बनती थी उस किस्म का कोल नहीं मिलता था। उस की मदद के लिए यह गैसिफिकेशन प्लान्ट लगाया गया है ताकि इस का प्रोडक्शन 10 हजार टन और बढ़ाया जा सके। इस के लिए टेण्डर मंगाये गये थे और उन टेण्डरों में से जो जापान का टेण्डर था वह मंजूर किया गया है।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कारखाना कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : यह 1968 के आखीर तक तकरीबन मुकम्मल हो जायेगा।

Shri P. C. Borooah: The Planning and Development Division of the Fertiliser Corporation of India recently claimed that India has got the talent and capacity to raise fertiliser plants. May I know whether this Division was asked to take up this

project before going in for any foreign collaboration with any foreign firms?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): This relates to steam reformation of naphtha. This process was a new process and was recently acquired by FACT from the Power Gas Corporation of U.K. This scheme was taken up much earlier and tenders floated much earlier. This is comparatively a small plant. In order not to lose time and also because of the fact that we had only recently acquired this process and we are going to apply it both at Durgapur and Cochin, this was allowed to go.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any other foreign firm was invited for collaboration with this schemes; if not, why this Hitachi Company only has been taken into confidence?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Tenders were called for and seven companies had submitted their tenders. They are Hitachi of Japan, Otto & Co., West Germany, Koppers of West Germany Uhde of West Germany, UCB of Belgium, FRI of Belgium and Onia-Geigi of France.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न संख्या 181 के उत्तर में बतलाया था कि अमोनिया की कमी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी । जो ऐग्रिमेन्ट हिताशी कम्पनी से हुआ है उस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

> "the naphtha reformation plant will process 50 tonnes of naphtha a day to supply synthesis mixture for production of ammonia."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इतनी अमोनिया तैयार करने से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कमी पूरी नहीं होगी । यदि नहीं होगी तो उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या उपाय किया जायेगा ।

Shri Iqbal Singh: The Sindri plant is based on coal-based gasification. This is to supplement coal-based gasification by naphtha gasification. There is no question of any ammonia deficit. This is to supplement the production of ammonia in the Sindri plant. This is only a small plant for supply of 50 tonnes a day so that the total production in the Sindi plant may go up to 1,10,000 tons of nitrogen per year.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From this statement I find that a sum of something over Rs. 38 lakhs is put down as the foreign exchange expenditure for a number of items of which one is the supply of equipment, whereas Rs. 6 lakhs only will be spent for supply of equipment of Indian origin. May I know how much of this Rs 38,11,000 foreign exchange is actually only for the supply of foreign equipment, apart from other items, and has the Government fully explored the possibility of increasing the supply of equipment of Indian origin in relation to this?

Shri Alagesan: The broad question of minimising the imported equipment and maximising the use of fabrication facilities within India whenever we put up a fertilizer plant is always under our consideration and we give preference to fabrication locally. So, in this case as the hon. Member himself has mentioned in the question, it is a consolidated amount that is given. Naturally, a larger part of it will go for the cost of the equipment. In all the fertilizer factories that we are putting up we are trying to use as much as 40 to 50 per cent of indigenously fabricated equipment.

Bharat Barrel and Drum Co. (P) Ltd.

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***185. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 312 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) the date on which the Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd. was blacklisted;

(b) the reasons for the delay in conveying this information to the Indian Oil Corporation; and

(c) further action taken by Government against the firm, in the light of the judgement of the High Court?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) 25th January, 1964.

(b) General arrangements between the Ministry and the enterprises under it for the reciprocal application of blacklisting orders were finalised only in February 1966. Thereafter, on a report received in the Ministry in April 1966, the fact of the blacklisting in this case was specifically brought to the notice of the IOC during that month.

(c) As connected matters are *sub judice*, Government will await Court decisions before considering any further action.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी फर्म को काली सूची में डालने के सम्बन्ध में जो नियम हैं क्या सरकार ने पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट पर यहां जो बहस हुई थी इस की रोशनी में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को बचाने की दृष्टि से उन में कोई नया परिवर्तन किया है। यदि किया है तो उस का स्वरूप क्या है।

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): We are very much alive to what happens in the House and certainly we have taken note of the discussion that took place on the report of the Public Accounts Committee. The Ministry had specifically brought to the notice of the Indian Oil Company the fact of this particular firm having been blacklisted and shortly thereafter no orders have been placed by the IOC on this firm.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न क्या था और उत्तर क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कहा था कि मंत्रालय को बचाने के लिए....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह नहीं पूछा था। मैंने पूछा था कि पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की 55वीं रपट पर यहां जो बहस हुई थी उस की रोशनी में क्या सरकार ने ब्लैक लिस्टिंग कोड में कोई नया परिवर्तन किया है, और इस नये परिवर्तन का उद्देश्य क्या है, मंत्रियों को बचाना है या क्या है। मैं इस की सफाई चाहता हूं।

Shri Alagesan: I should like to answer this question. I have independently gone into the question of the standardised code. I understand the Cabinet is also going into that question. It has come to our notice that there are several lacunae in the standardised Code which have to be rectified. So, the Government is seized of the matter and the question of reviewing and improving the code is actively under consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये: उच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा जो फैसला दिया गया है क्या उस फैसले में अमीनचंद प्यारेलाल कम्पनी के बारे में भी हाई कोर्ट ने कुछ कहा है, यदि कहा है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय ने जांच शुरू की है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ किसी जजमेंट में आता है उस के सम्बन्ध में यह पूछा जा सकता है कि क्या वह कहा है या नहीं कहा है। आपको चाहिये था कि आप देख लेते और फिर कहते...

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने उसको पढ़ा है इसलिये यह कह रहा हूं। मेरी जानकारी यह है कि उस में कहा गया है..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर यह कहिये कि यह कहा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं कहना चाहता हूं और पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस जजमेंट में अमीन चंद प्यारे लाल कम्पनी के बारे में भी जो कुछ कहा गया है क्या उस के आधार पर इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ अब नए सिरे से कोई जांच शुरू की गई है, यदि नहीं की गई है तो उसका कारण क्या है ।

Shri Alagesan: What is the judgement that the hon. Member is referring to?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में उल्लेख है । यह पढ़ कर नहीं आते हैं । उसी भाग को देख लें। उ । में यह है :

"further action taken by Government against the firm, in the light of the judgement of the High Court?"

इसी जजमेंट के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं ।

Shri Alagesan: It is a Special Judge of Greater Bombay who convicted this firm on which the blacklisting order was originally based. The firm appealed to the Bombay High Court over the decision of the Special Judge. The High Court differed from the lower court and vacated the conviction. On that the State Government of Bombay have taken the matter in appeal to the Supreme Court. That is the position.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल इरेलेवेंट है यह जवाब ।

Mr. Speaker: Were there any comments made by the High Court judgement so far as Amin Chand Pearey Lal are concerned?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know. I do not have the details of the judgement before me.

श्री मधु लिमये : जजमेंट के बारे में प्रश्न है और जजमेंट पढ़ कर नहीं आते हैं । हमारे पार्लीमेंटरीज पूछने का भी कुछ मतलब होना चाहिये। कोई जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है ।

Shri Alagesan: If a specific question is put to me, I can get copies. How can I say whether anything is mentioned in the judgement or not? That is a matter of detail.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा ही रहेगा तो इसके प्रोटेस्ट में मैं वाक आउट करता हूं। किसी प्रश्न का जवाब ही नहीं आता है । हमारा भी समय बरबाद करते हैं । और सदन का भी समय बरबाद करते है ।

11.32 hrs.

(Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House.)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पंद्रह दिन पहले सवाल दिये जाते हैं । इतना इनके पास समय होता है फिर भी ये पढ़ कर नहीं आते हैं । जो इनको दे दिया जाता है उसको आकर पढ़ देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खुद कहने लगा था। अब मैं किस के लिए कहूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पूरा इकयवन कर के मंत्री महोदय नहीं आते है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी की सफाई करने के लिए मैंने पूछा है । उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं वाक आउट करता हूं ।

Shri Daji: We also wanted to know about that. If one Member walks out, you would not do that.....

Mr. Speaker: What answer has been given to part (c) because the further action taken by Government against the firm in the light of the judgement of the High Court was specifically enquired of? That judgement of the High Court was particularly referred to and, therefore, the Minister must have known that.

Shri Alagesan: In answer to part (c) we have said:—

"As connected matters are *sub judice*, Government will await

Court decisions before considering any further action."

Mr. Speaker: That is perfectly all right that he has said that it is before the Supreme Court; that appeal has gone, but because it was referred to he should have consulted that judgement also.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मंत्री महोदय जानते नहीं हैं कि यह स्पष्ट हो गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत यह भी उठी थी कि अमीनचंद प्यारेलाल की कम्पनी ने गलत इनवायर्सिंग की थी और उसका हवाला हाई कोर्ट में आया था और उसके सम्बन्ध में जजमेंट हुआ था, क्या यह सही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह मामला है । वह क्या होल्ड करती है, यह देखना है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : हाई कोर्ट की जजमेंट तो हो गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाई कोर्ट की जजमेंट पर नहीं होता है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : इतना तो बता दें कि गलत इनवायर्सिंग की शिकायत अमींचन्द प्यारेलाल के खिलाफ आई थी थी या नहीं ?

Shri Alagesan: It is not Amin Chand Pearey Lal; it is Bharat Barrel and Drum Company.

Shri Daji: He has not even read the judgement. We have read the judgement.

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप सवाल समझ लीजिए । एक सवाल जब हाई कोर्ट में जाता है तो उस में कई किस्म के मामले होते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस में लिखा है कि अमींचन्द प्यारेलाल ने अंडर-इनवायर्सिंग किया है ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह बात हाई कोर्ट में उठी थी या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाई कोर्ट में बात उठी थी, आर्गुमेंट हो रहे थे, किस किस ने ने क्या क्या आर्गू किया, यह सब कैसे आ सकता है ?

यह बता दिया जाय कि क्या सरकार के पास शिकायत आई थी इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में अमीनचन्द प्यारेलाल के खिलाफ अंडर-इनवायर्सिंग को ले कर ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन को पता ही नहीं है ?

Shri Iqbal Singh: We are not aware of this. This is Bharat Barrel Company. One of the partners of this company was convicted in 1964. Then they went up in appeal against that decision to the High Court and the High Court rescinded that decision, but the State Government has gone in appeal to the Supreme Court against that decision.

During that time, they have taken some stay orders from the Punjab High Couhrt. It is complicated and moreover it is not Aminchand Pyarelal. It is Bharat Barrel and Drum Co. We have asked the I.O.C. not to place any orders

श्री किशन पटनायक : सवाल पूछा गया था स्टील मिनिस्टरी से इसको पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्टरी में क्यों दे दिया ?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It is a usual practice that the companies which are blacklisted enter the Government departments through backdoor, through their partners and they establish other companies with some other names. I would like to know what action is taken to stop these malpractices, not only to blacklist the companies as such but also the owners of those companies, so that they may not enter the Government departments with other names.

Mr. Speaker: That is only a suggestion. That first part only was for information.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What action has Government taken?

Shri Alagesan: The firm wrote that because of their acquittal by the Bombay High Court, the blacklisting order should be revoked. This was not agreed to. Again, this is not Aminchand Pyarelal. This is another party, Bharat Barrel and Drum Co. The party then filed a writ petition in the Punjab High Court which has suspended the blacklisting and this has been conveyed to the Government.

श्री किशन पटनायक : ब्लैकलिस्ट किस ने किया था ?

Shri Alagesan: Action is being taken to contest the writ petition in the Punjab High Court. The case is being pursued properly by the Ministry of Iron and Steel in consultation with the Ministry of Law. The matter is *sub judice.*

Mr. Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question has not been answered. I asked about the procedure.

Shri Tyagi: Her question has not been replied to. She put a question whether the firm is blacklisted or the persons involved are also blacklisted. That clarification has to come.

Mr. Speaker: She did not ask in these terms.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Yes. You can see the record.

Mr. Speaker: That is another question that Mr. Tyagi put in the mouth of Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Daji: She meant that; she could not express it.

Shri Alagesan: The firm is blacklisted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If I heard the Minister aright, he said that the original blacklisting was done some time in 1964, probably in February, 1964, but the formal information or order was not conveyed to the Indian Oil Corporation till April, 1966. I want to know whether during this period of a little more than two years it is a fact that this party, Bharat Barrel and Drum Co., was enabled to discharge certain very valuable contracts for supply of barrels and drums to the Indian Oil Corporation and, if so, what is the value of that?

Shri Alagesan: When the original blacklisting took place. it was a blacklisting by the Government. At that time, there was no arrangement that when a firm is blacklisted by Government, *suo motu,* it should be blacklisted by the public undertakings. (*Interruption*). Please listen. After that, this matter was considered by the Department of Supply in consultation with the Home Ministry and it was decided that when a firm is blacklisted by Government, it should also be blacklisted by the undertakings under Government.

Shri Ranga: That means they agreed with the Government's earlier decision. Let us understand it.

Shri Alegesan: Kindly listen to me That is what I am saying. Then, it was written to the various Ministries that they should enter into an agreement or an arrangement with the undertakings that this will be so. This took sometime and when it was finally decided that all the undertakings should abide by this, then we communicated the order in April and after that no order was placed. In the interim period, I understand, several orders were placed and they were executed by the firm.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I wanted to know the value of the orders supplied during the intervening period of two years by this blacklisted firm to the public sector undertaking.

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have notice of that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It would have been better if the Steel Minister had

also been present here, because the question mainly concerns the Steel Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kishen Pattnayak also had made that complaint, but the question has been addressed to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals in his own handwriting. So, what should my office have done?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is because of the pipe-line.

Mr. Speaker: The notice itself is addressed to the Petroleum Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that this firm namely Bharat Barrel and Drum Co. (P) Ltd. is a concern of the famous Jalans and whether it is also a fact that even after blacklisting they got regular quotas of steel despite blacklisting, because they have pulls in the Ministry? May I know t what extent this is true and whether this quota was issued despite blacklisting....

Mr. Speaker: A straight question might be asked there should not be these inferences and arguments. The question whether they got the quota is a perfectly valid one....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Despite the advice of the officer of the Technical Development Wing, the quota was issued even up to last month.

Shri Alagesan: Perhaps, the appropriate Minister should be able to answer this question. This is a matter relating to iron and steel quota. That is dealt with by the Iron and Steel Ministry. So, I shall not be able to answer it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Where is the point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me. I have a submission to make. In the month of September, when this question was asked, the Fininace Minister gave some reply and said that he wanted notice; he said that if the details were given to him he would investigate into this matter. Now, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals also asks for notice. This question has been repeatedly asked in this House, because the Jalans are concerned, and no action is taken against them.

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be such unnecessary inference in the question. I have said that the sponsor of the question had himself addressed it to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is concerning the Bharat Barrel and Drum Co. (P) Ltd.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever that may be, the question that we are now discussing is addressed to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This arises in a supplementary question.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that another question might be tabled. So, where is the harm?

Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh: Under which clause of the blacklisting code was this order of February, 1964 passed? For, the PAC at least had been given to understand that the blacklisting code as it stood even then had a clause by which *suo motu* all the Ministries and Departments of Government and public undertakings had to blacklist the firm.

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to place my hand on the particular clause. But I understand reliably that as it stood at that time, it was not possible for the order to apply *suo motu* to public undertakings under Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि इस कम्पनी को काली सूची में रखा गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कम्पनी पर कौन कौन से आरोप हैं

और उनकी संख्या क्या है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उच्च न्यायालय के फैसले का अध्ययन करके उसको सभा पटल पर रखेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह केस इस बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने है। जब उसका फैसला हो जायेगा, तो उसका अध्ययन किया जायेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न के पहले भाग का उत्तर दे दिया जाये।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : इस फर्म पर सैक्शन 120 आई० पी० सी० और सैक्शन 7 और 10, एसेंशल कामोडिटीज एक्ट के मातहत आरोप थे। उन सेक्शन्ज के मुताबिक उस फर्म के एक आदमी को जुर्माना हुआ था और इसलिए वह ब्लैक लिस्ट हुई।

Shri Ranga: What is the latest position? The hon. Minister said that in 1964 that was the position that every public enterprise also had to be persuaded to agree to that blacklisting along with Government. Is it the position now that once Government come to the conclusion that a particular firm should be blacklisted all the public enterprises also are to be expected to do the same? May I also know whether the present policy of Government is that when once a firm is blacklisted and then the firm goes to court, till at some stage or the other some finality is reached, the blacklisting would continue and they would not hastily remove it just because one of the courts suggests that blacklisting should be dropped?

Shri Alagesan: The present position is that when once Government blacklist a firm, all the Government undertakings also should treat the firm as a blacklisted firm. In fact, it is not only that. Similarly a public undertaking can blacklist a firm; then that undertaking communicates the blacklisting order or the blacklisting view that they have taken to the Ministry concerned, and then that Ministry concerned processes it with the Home Ministry, and if they are satisfied that the blacklisting done by the particular undertaking is correct, Government themselves blacklist the firm. So, the arrangement is a reciprocal one. Government blacklists, undertakings blacklist; the undertakings blacklist, then the Government blacklists. That is the position.

As was pointed out, as soon as this High Court order was received acquitting the firm, the firm wanted the blacklisting order to be revoked. We did not revoke it. So they have gone to the Punjab High Court and have filed a writ petition and have got the order suspended. But the Ministry of Iron and Steel has taken it up. It is going to argue the case before the High Court. Whatever be the decision, the matter is *sub judice* now.

This firm has been blacklisted. We have not placed any further order on this firm.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 186.

Shri Daji: Question 191 may also be answered with this.

Mr. Speaker: It may also be answered.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Question 191 is separate, dealing with pay scales of teachers in various States whereas Q. 186 deals with pay scales of Teachers in Delhi. Anyway, if you so desire, I shall answer both together.

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient for the Minister, he may.

Pay-Scales of Teachers

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*186. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 3734 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report regarding the pay-scales of teachers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Directorate of Education, Delhi are already examining the cases of teachers who come within the purview of Ministry of Education letter of 7th July, 1965.

(b) Salaries will be re-fixed by the Directorate of Education on the basis of orders mentioned under (a). The question of the Delhi Administration's making any recommendation does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Pay-Scales of Teachers

*191. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the continuing agitation in the various States by secondary and primary school teachers for better emoluments; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the Teachers' demands for better emoluments and for linking of their Dearness Allowance with the cost of living and Provident Fund benefits?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In general the Government's reaction to the teachers' demands has been one of sympathy and support. It has been Government's endeavour all along that teachers at all levels should receive at least such minimum emoluments and other benefits as they deserve by virtue of their qualifications and professional responsibilities.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने कभी इस बात पर गौर किया है कि दिल्ली के अध्यापकों, खास तौर से प्राइमरी टीचर्ज, के वेतन-क्रम और तन्ख्वाहें इतनी कम हैं कि उनका जीवन-निर्वाह नहीं हो सकता है, और राष्ट्रपति भवन के एक घोड़े के लिए जो कुछ खर्च किया जाता है, उसका एक-चौथाई, उसका पचीस फीसदी, एक अध्यापक पर होता है, यानी नेशन-बिल्डर की तन्ख्वाह एक हैवान के खर्च से भी कम है; यदि हाँ, तो वह इसमें क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट कर रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have given considerable thought to this question and have compared the pay scales of Delhi teachers with the pay scales prevailing in other States. I think, on the whole, the Delhi teachers get better pay scales than the ones given in other States. Even so, I agree with my hon. friend that the emoluments paid to our teachers are not adequate.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात पर कभी गौर किया है कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एक चपरासी का जो ग्रेड और तन्ख्वाह है, प्राइमरी टीचर का ग्रेड और तन्ख्वाह उससे कम है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think it is a shocking thing that we should consider a chaprasi more useful to our society than the teacher; I entirely agree.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact, as reported in the press, that the Central Government have directed the State Government of West Bengal that out of the allocations to be made from the Centre to that State for educational purposes during the

4th Plan, no amount should be specified or earmarked for increasing the emoluments of primary and secondary school teachers? If so, as the Draft Plan says that there is to be a big expansion of education and many new teachers will be required, how do Government expect to attract people with proper qualifications if the minimum standards of emoluments are not given to them?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know, the question of settling the State Plan is still under consideration between the State Government and the Planning Commission. Whether they will get a block grant for education or whether they will get a grant which will be earmarked for various aspects of education I do not know. I am not sure, but I agree with my hon. friend that the State Governments ought, in the interests of education, to devote a considerable portion of the amount which they will get in the plan for education or otherwise, to the emoluments of the teachers and the improvement of their scales.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The second part of my question was not answered. There are certain targeted figures mentioned in the draft plan that during this period so many extra, additional teachers will be required, secondary and primary school teachers, and if the hon. Minister, as he said just now, is not able to assure them of certain minimum standards, how do they hope to get that number of teachers targeted for in the plan?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I cannot assure them of it. As my hon. friend knows, this is a State subject, but if the Planning Commission specifies a target and allocates an amount for that target, it is incumbent upon the States to spend that money on that item.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना मिली है कि प्रैव. सरकारी स्कूल जो चलते हैं जिनकी सरकार द्वारा 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान दिया जाता है, उनकी तनख्वाहें कम होने के बावजूद उन अध्यापकों को समय पर तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती है और क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि वह प्राइवेट संस्था जो संसद सदस्य द्वारा चलायी जाती है उसको जो पैसा मिलता है वह पैसा वह स्वयं हड़प कर जाते है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have got the Delhi Secondary Education Bill here pending for over a year. It has gone through a Joint Select Committee. If my hon. friends opposite will only find some time for me to carry through this Bill, we will bring about all the reforms about payment to teachers, but unfortunately no time can be found for this Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना दूसरा था कि जो प्राइवेट संस्थाएं हैं जिन्हें सरकार अनुदान देती है उसमें उन अध्यापकों को तनख्वाह बहुत कम मिलती है और वह भी समय पर नहीं मिलती है और जो एक संसद सदस्य संस्था चलाते हैं वह बीच में ही रुपया हड़प कर लेते है, सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही उनके खिलाफ की है क्या ? यह संसद सदस्य यहां बैठे हुए हैं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Whenever our attention is drawn to the fact that the teacher does not get his salary in time or that the salary to be paid to him is misappropriated by the management, we take strong action.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is the Government aware that dissatisfaction among the teachers is also one of the causes for the dissatisfaction amongst the students?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. Only yesterday in the other House on the discussion on student unrest one hon. Member said it should be called teachers unrest and not student unrest.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that after repeated assurances by him in this House and outside that the State Governments have

been asked to implement the various recommendations of the University, Grants Commission in the case of university teachers as also in respect of secondary and primary teachers, all State Governments have definitely declined to do so only on the ground that the Centre is unable to help them financially to raise the status and pay of the teachers. I would like to know whether this all-India agitation whether in the form of hunger strike or boycotting of examinations will not be further fomented by the teachers legitimately because of the non-acceptance of the advice of the Centre. I would like to know what positive action is being taken by the Centre to afford necessary financial help to the State Governments to better the lot of the teachers.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I sincerely hope and trust that my hon. friend will not foment any agitation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question. What I meant was there is growing discontent.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will answer the second part. It is not correct to say that no State has accepted the offer made by the Central Government. The day after I announced it in this House I wrote to every Chief Minister pointing out what our offer was and asking them to accept it. So far, West Bengal has accepted it. With regard to Kerala and Bihar, negotiations are going on because their acceptance is not unconditional.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They get less than class four employees.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Will my hon. friend permit me to finish? What more can the Government do than telling a State that we are prepared to pay eighty per cent and you have to pay 20 per cent; accept the offer, come to Delhi and work out the arrangements. If the State Government does not accept the offer of the Government of India, what can we do?

Shri Daji: If the teachers are underpaid to the level of sweepers and chaprasis we will have no other alternative but to foment agitations; we shall be proud to foment agitations. Let me make it quite clear. During the Second Plan and the Third Plan continuous efforts to better the lot of the teachers have failed because of the attitude adopted by the State Government. They appoint part-time teachers or they do not employ teachers; they are employed after the vacation and are given lower salaries. They make a show of educational progress against the continuous effort of the Centre to see that some modicum of progress is there. In view of such a past record is anything done to bring about uniform scale of pay for teachers in all the States so that these complaints do not remain?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The whole object of the U.G.C. fixing scales of university and college teachers was to have uniform scales of pay all over India in the colleges and universities. The second step was that the Government said: 80 per cent of the expenditure will be paid by us; 20 per cent may be paid by you. Why is my hon. friend criticising the Government of India? What more could we have done? Criticism should be levelled against the States which are not accepting this offer. I share the indignation of my hon. friend about the States.

Shri Daji: You can refuse to give any grants to States that do not give effect to this.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that very recently the UNESCO has adopted a charter underlining certain measures which member countries should adopt to improve the lot of the teachers all over the world? As India is a member of the UNESCO, may I know if the charter does not commit the Government of India to implement the terms of the charter?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; UNESCO has adopted a charter. We have not yet received a copy of it.

But even before the UNESCO adopted the charter I was fully conscious of the status and dignity of the teachers. If my hon. friends only give me the resources, I will do all that even without that charter.

Dr. Ranen Sen: This question of the emoluments of teachers was brought before this House by many Members in the last few years and the answer of the Government has been: no money. While the Government is prepared to spend Rs. 100 crores for television ostensibly with the objective of improving the level of education, how is it that the Government is not prepared to pay a few crores of rupees to meet the demand of the primary and secondary school teachers?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I give a few figures to enlighten the House? The total number of secondary and primary teachers in India is 19 lakhs. Even if the Government were to increase the salary of primary teachers by Rs. 15 and the salary of the secondary teachers by Rs. 30, the cost per year will be 50 crores. That is the astronomical figure that we have to think of.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Still Rs. 50 crores is less than Rs. 100 crores which they are spending on television.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have no vision, but only television.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. I could not call even some of the signatories. Short Notice Question.

श्री बागड़ी : एक सवाल मुझे भी पूछना है. हमारा नाम था या इसके अन्दर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अब गौर किया तो देखा था कि कई नाम नहीं थे।

श्री बागड़ी : 400 मील का फर्क है आज मंत्री और मास्टर की सुविधाओं में तब्दीली में।

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice Question. It is for the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Before you call upon the Minister to answer this question, I may point out that there is a very serious printing error in part (a) of the question. At the end of the sentence, it says, "during Pujah holidays under Pujah protection." It is not "Pujah protection" but "police protection."

Mr. Speaker: I also could not follow it.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Caltex Oil Co., Calcutta

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S.N.Q. 1. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Daji:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Imbichibava:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Caltex management in Calcutta have surreptitiously removed all office documents and equipment at dead of night during Pujah holidays under Police protection;

(b) whether the foreign oil companies were called for a meeting with the representatives of his Ministry on the 27th October, 1966 and if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether any measures have been taken to impose job security for the employees; and

(d) whether Government feel the evil effects of automation and propose to ban it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Reha-

Militation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. It was decided that the management of each company will have consultations with its unions with a view to ascertaining any outstanding grievances on this subject and trying to arrive at an amicable settlement through bipartite negotiations.

(d) Government's policy on automation is based on the recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference on Rationalisation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Am I to understand that on the 27th October, when this conference took place in Delhi between the Ministry and this foreign company it was agreed that they would be allowed to have discussions with their employees to try and settle the dispute, when already three days or four days previous to that conference as the Ministry had been informed by numerous telegrams sent from Calcutta, the management had already at dead of night removed all the typewriters, comptometers, records, files, papers, everything from the office altogether? Am I to understand that all that was discussed on the 27th was that the management which had presented the employees with this kind of *fait accompli* would now be permitted to go and talk at its own sweet will to the employees and the Government could do nothing in the matter?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This matter of removal of furniture files, typewriters, etc., is already under conciliation by the Deputy Labour Commissioner, West Bengal Government. That is being dealt with by him, and today he is having a meeting of the union representatives, and the union representatives were asked by him whether they would like the matter to be referred to adjudication. They desired that they should continue to conciliate. We are doing our very best and if their union wants the matter to come upto adjudication, there should not be much difficulty about it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Does not the Government consider this action of the Caltex management at Calcutta to be a deliberate and gross violation of the assurances given earlier on regarding job security, and do they not know that when the Deputy Labour Commissioner in Calcutta was about to hold the conciliation meeting, the management asked for two or three days' postponement and utilised the postponement period during the holidays to remove all these things at dead of night? This is the way the case is being handled.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We asked the management to explain, why they had done so. They produced a letter which they had written to the union saying that those records, furniture, etc., were their property and they had every right to remove them, and they had done it on the instructions of the headquarters office at Bombay. Anyhow, the matter is under conciliation and when there is a dispute it will be settled in accordance with the Industrial Disputes Act.

Mr. Speaker: I should make one thing clear. Shri Indrajit Gupta was of the opinion that the mistake had crept in, in printing. But it was in drafting, in the original question, and not in printing alone. He has signed it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The draft is not made by me.

Mr. Speaker: You have signed it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I might make one thing clear: there is no such thing as "Pujah protection" in Calcutta. There may be some such practice in Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh!

Mr. Speaker: My office tells me that it struck them, they got a doubt about it and they wanted to change it, but they felt rather nervous and thought there might be something special there in Calcutta which they might not have understood.

Shri Umanath: At the 27th October meeting, I understand the Government

had invited only the employers' representatives and not the employees' representatives. May I know whether the Government have received any representation from the Petroleum Workers' Union, Calcutta, demanding that a tripartite conference should be held with all the three representatives to discuss the question of non-implementation of the tripartite decisions and of the Government resolution by the employers?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): So far as the Calcutta dispute is concerned, as pointed out by the Deputy Minister, the Labour Department of West Bengal Government is seized of the problem. Regarding the general question, I had instructed my Secretary to call the petroleum employers and tell them that these are the grievances of the workers and Government hope they will abide by the resolution of the Government on these matters. After some discussion, they requested that the individual company would like to discuss with the individual union whatever outstanding grievances there might be and they would try to come to some settlement with their own unions by 15th December. They had given that date. If bipartite agreements come about, there will be no occasion for having a tripartite conference. But if that does not succeed Government will certainly take appropriate action.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether at any time the employees' representatives agreed to introduce automation or whether it is a pressure brought by the oil companies on the workers so that the workers may be retrenched?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as automation is concerned, he is aware of the resolution of the Indian Labour Conference. If there is any retrenchment on account of automation, the principle laid down in the Indian Labour Conference resolution has to be followed. If there is any breach, that will be dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Shri Nambiar: By then the employees would be retrenched. Many have already been retrenched. What is the remedy?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The remedy is that the State Government will deal with it.

Shri Umanath: State Government is giving police protection to carry out the management's orders.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: When I am giving a very reasonable answer, the hon. member wants me to give the technical answer. My technical answer is that the appropriate Governments are dealing with that.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know whether these typewriters and furniture were supplied to the union as a term of recognition or as a matter of favour?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps the hon. member has not listened to the reply. The typewriters were not of the union, but of the employers.

Dr. Ranen Sen: A little while ago, the minister said that the company had been given time till 15th December to have negotiations with the employees' union. In the meantime, even the attendance register of the company has been removed and the employees cannot even sign in the register. They are virtually thrown out already. Under these conditions, which are quite well known to everybody in the Labour Ministry, what steps is the Government going to take to keep their services at least, so that by December, there can be some negotiation with the employees and they are not reached in the meantime? That is the only worry.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I wish unnecessary enthusiasm was not shown in the matter. Care has been taken to see that during this period the *status quo* will be maintained.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not know what the Labour Minister will call my question—technical or non-technical. The reply by the Deputy Minister to part (a) was "Yes". What is the meaning of this that the police of this country can be used as a tool by companies—I do not care whether they are foreign or Indian. He said "yes". The question was categorical, whether police protection was given. Is that true, and what is the inference of this? What kind of police protection was given?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know what inference the hon. Member wants.

Shri Nath Pai: Don't you draw an inference? Is it not commonsense?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If somebody wants to shift his own property from one place to another, what is the inference that the hon. Member wants?

Shri Nambiar: There is a dispute. There is conciliation pending.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not as simple as that. The police gave protection to a foreign company to remove documents, papers, machines and everything at dead of night during the puja holidays and that too with a deliberate purpose of creating mischief (*Interruption*).

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Hon. Members are again confusing the whole thing. The police were not concerned with the dispute. The whole issue was whether there should be retrenchment or not. Where one employer removes his own property from one place to another, that is a separate question. I will admit that the whole thing has been a disgraceful one. But the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, asked what is the inference. The inference is a simple one. The employer wanted to shift his own property from one place to another. The whole point here is whether retrenchment is going to be effected or not. As I have said, during this period the *status quo* will be maintained.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has just stated that the *status quo* will be maintained. I would like to know what is the fate of these 105 workers who are just sitting on the streets. They have no future. They do not know what to do. May I know whether those employees will be regarded as employees serving in this particular company and they will be protected against discharge during this pendency period?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Again the hon. Member is not aware of the facts. Nobody is sitting in the streets. They have not yet been retrenched.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि कुछ यूनियनों से बातचीत चल रही है और वह मान जायेंगी तो हम भी मान जायें तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन-कौन सी यूनियनें इसमें काम करती हैं और उनमें जो पुलिस का फोर्स लगाया गया तो क्या मैं मानूं कि पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में पुलिस खेल रही है क्या ऐसा मान कर हम चलें ? दूसरे, इसके बारे में सरकार स्पष्ट उत्तर देवे कि जो दफ्तर वहां से हटा तो जब तक कि कोई निबटारा नहीं होता तब तक वही कायम रहता और क्या वहीं पर उसके पुनर्स्थापना के लिए सरकार प्रयत्न करेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : अब स्पीकर साहब, माननीय सदस्य को मैं समझ तो नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि न तो उन्होंने प्रश्न को समझा और न जवाब को समझा । पुलिस फोर्स किसी इम्प्लायी के ऊपर नहीं लगाई गई और जिस वक्त यह काम हुआ पुलिस का जैसा कि कहा जाता है, उस वक्त कोई इम्प्लायी वहां नहीं था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का उत्तर नहीं आया और वह यह कि जब तक इस दफ्तर को पुनः वहीं स्थापित किया जाय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर दे चुके ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यूनियनों के नाम पूछे थे कि कौन-कौन सी यूनियनें काम कर रही हैं, उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यूनियनें कौन-कौन काम कर रही हैं, माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यूनियनें कई एक काम कर रही हैं । अलग-अलग जितनी कम्पनियां हैं सब की यूनियनें हैं । उसके अलावा एक यूनियन और है जो सब को मिला जुला कर है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Civil Defence in Border Areas

*184. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any civil defence measures have been taken in the border areas in the country in view of the possibility of external aggression;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to keep them up till the emergency lasts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

(c) The arrangements have been made more or less on a permanent basis.

Interpol Conference

*188. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Conference of Interpol held in September, 1966;

(b) the nature of India's participation;

(c) subjects and problems discussed and conclusions arrived at;

(d) whether any scheme for securing more international co-operation between the Police Forces of the world for preventing soaring international traffic in drugs, forged money, fake passports and airline tickets was evolved; and

(e) if so, the important features of such a scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). India participated in the Conference of Interpol as a member country of the I.C.P.O.

(c) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7267/66].

Separate Public Service Commission for Public Sector Undertakings

*189. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 210 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the recommendations of the Commission to establish a separate Public Service Commission for public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Text-Books in Kashmir

*190. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 3282 on the 24th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the said corrigenda will be laid on the Table;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present position with regard to the erroneous text-books?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). A copy of the Corrigenda is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The State Government have informed that instructions have been issued to the teachers for omitting the undesirable portions from the syllabus, corrigenda have been circulated to the schools and some manuscripts have also been received for preparation of the revised text-books.

Mizo National Front

*192. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that Mizo National Front has opened large number of camps in East Pakistan and established provisional Government to carry out its subversive activities in India; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Government have information that Mizo National Front volunteers receive training in camps in East Pakistan. A provisional Government by the Mizo National Front is operating from East Pakistan and directing subversive activities in Mizo and Cachar Districts.

(b) Our Security Forces are taking all possible steps to prevent any unauthorised movement across the border with East Pakistan.

Inter-State Disputes

*193. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 629 on the 24th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have come to any conclusion about the setting up of an agency to solve the inter-State boundary disputes or evolving any other procedure in this regard; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Boundary disputes between States should normally be settled by mutual negotiations and agreement. The forum of Zonal Councils is also available for discussing and making recommendations on matters concerning boundary disputes. When necessary, Commissions or Committees have been appointed in the past to deal with specific inter-State disputes having regard to the nature and requirements of each case. After considering the matter in all its asapects. Government have come to the conclusion that no standing agency or machinery is necessary for the settlement of such disputes.

Automation in L.I.C.

*194. **Shri P. R. Charaverti:**
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All-India Insurance Employees Associa-

tion has taken a decision to strike work on the 25th November, 1966 against the Corporation's policy of automation;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to discuss the problem of the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation throughout the country and bring about a proper understanding and settlement; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Association was advised not to go on strike and accept the proposal of the Life Insurance Corporation for a joint discussion of the matter; the Association has not so far accepted this advice.

Printing of Text-Books by Soviet Publishers

*195. **Shri Maurya:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet publishers' team visited India recently and promised to consider the proposal of printing more text-books;

(b) whether they have made any concrete proposals to the Indian Government for publishing books in the Indian languages for University students in India; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Two Russian specialists came to India in August 1966 in connection with an Exhibition of Soviet educational materials. This was in implementation of an item in the Indo-Soviet Cultural Programme. No proposal were made by them for publishing books in Indian languages.

(c) Does not arise.

Emergency

*196. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to withdraw the Emergency in view of impending General Elections; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Any decision to revoke the Proclamation of Emergency will depend only upon an assessment of the degree of external threat faced by the country and factors bearing on national security and on no other consideration including that of impending General Elections. The full position has been explained in the various statements on the subject made in the House during the Budget Session.

Pakistani Espionage and Subversion Plan

*197. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been possible to piece together the story of infiltration, espionage, sabotage and subversion from the Pakistani agents captured recently and in particular from the six associates of Major Amanulla of Pakistan Army; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof, their *modus operandi* and their contacts in this country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the incident in Sopore in Kashmir last September when one person was killed in the encounter and four others were captured. Three of them are already standing trial in a Court in Srinagar. The matter is thus *sub judice*.

Science Education in Schools

*198. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to reorganise and expand teaching of science in schools; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the proposed features of the Scheme are: preparation of improved syllabi and instructional materials, improvement of training programmes and training of key personnel, provision of adequate laboratory facilities in schools for an improved science teaching programme; development of simple science kits and preparation of science equipment.

Tariff body to study the cost structure of Drugs

*199. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed or propose to appoint a Tariff body to study the cost structure of drugs which are very costly;

(b) if so, whether this body will go into the cost structure of all kinds of drugs or to a limited number;

(c) when this is expected to finish the work; and

(d) when such study was made last?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Government have requested the Tariff Commission to enquire into the prices and cost structure of eighteen important drugs and their essential formulations and furnish their recommendations/report to Government as early as possible.

No such study into the cost structure of all these drugs was undertaken by the Tariff Commission in the past.

Substituting Coal by Furnace Oil

*200. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of substituting coal by Furnace Oil in the production of power for industries is still being continued;

(b) if so, the amount of subsidies that Government had to give during the last 4 years on this account; and

(c) the justification for pursuing this policy?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. There has in fact been no such policy. The use of coal or oil for power generation is decided on the facts of each case.

(b) The reference is presumably to the subsidy on railway freight given on furnace oil movements. This subsidy has been discontinued from 1st January, 1966, except in respect of furnace oil produced from indigenous crude and supplied to public utilities for power generation. The expenditure incurred in the subsidy during the past four years has been as under:—

1962-63	Rs. 46,12,508
1963-64	Rs. 107,24,322
1964-65	Rs. 136,01,863
1965-66	Rs. 149,86,617

(c) In the form in which the concession is now in force, it is justified by the dual need to find economical outlets for furnace oil and to provide for power generation at reasonable cost in public utilities.

Fertilizer Factories

*201. **Dr. Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have come to any undertanding with the International Finance Corporation for equity participation instead of loans for setting up fertilizer factories in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cochin Refinery

*202. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cochin Oil Refinery has been commissioned and has gone into production;

(b) if so, its likely annual production and areas or regions of the country to which its products will be supplied; and

(c) the manner in which the surplus products are proposed to be disposed of and the difficulties encountered, if any?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) When in full production, it will process about 2.35 million tonnes crude oil per annum.

(c) The products of the refinery will be marketed mostly in the present Cochin and Madras supply areas.

(c) Motor Spirit/Naphtha will be surplus for some time to come. Arrangements for their export or disposal otherwise are under consideration; it is hoped that there will be no difficulties in the matter.

Levy on Industry for Technical Education

*204. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that at a Seminar on the Education Commission organised by the Congress for Cultural Freedom in September last recommended two per cent levy on Industry to raise funds for financing technical education; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Education Commission which considered the question was of the view that such legislation would not be needed in the early stages and that the industry should be encouraged and assisted to develop training facilities on a voluntary basis. The recommendation is now under examination.

One-Man Post Office Bank

*205. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the first One-Man Bank under the Post Office Savings Bank Scheme is going to be opened in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi;

(b) whether similar facilities will be made available in other localities of the city as also other metropolitan cities; and

(c) the precise benefits of the scheme to the sponsors as well as the beneficiaries?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) There are already several thousand one-man offices doing S.B. work. Postal Savings Bureau doing Savings work only also exist in some towns. A Postal Savings Bureau transacting only savings business is likely to be opened by the end of November, 1966 in Sector VI Ramakrishnapuram.

(b) Yes, if the Bureau at Ramakrishnapuram proves a success.

(c) With the experienced staff attached to the Bureau the depositors are likely to get better specialised services and the Government is expected to get more deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank.

अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति के अधिवेशन के लिए डाक तथा तार की सुविधायें

*206. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति के हाल के अधिवेशन में डाक तथा तार विभाग ने अतिरिक्त सुविधायें प्रदान की थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे डाक तथा तार विभाग को कितनी अतिरिक्त आय हुई; और

(ग) हाल में जालन्धर में हुए जनसंघ के अधिवेशन के लिये ये सुविधायें न दी जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां, इस अवसर पर बढ़े हुए अतिरिक्त परियात का निपटान करने के लिए ।

(ख) 15,481 रुपये ।

(ग) परियात की आवश्यकता के अनुसार पंजाब जनसंघ, जालन्धर के मंत्री की प्रार्थना पर अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं भी प्रदान की गई थीं ।

Jaipur Bench of High Court of Rajasthan

*268. **Shri M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Law Commission to abolish the existing Benches of the Hight Courts in various States and to establish unified High Courts was rejected as being impracticable at the Conference of the Law Ministers of various States presided over by the Union Law Minister;

(b) whether it is a fact that the main basis upon which the Rao Commission had proposed to establish unified High Court of Rajasthan at Jodhpur and to abolish the then Jaipur Bench was based on the recommendation of the Law Commission; and

(c) whether in view of the non-implementation of the Law Commission's recommendation to establish a unified High Court, Government propose to restore the abolished Jaipur Bench of the High Court of Rajasthan; if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) The recommendation of the Law Commission was considered by the Law Ministers' Conference held in June, 1960, and it was decided that the question whether the High Court of any State should sit at more than one place within the State should be decided in each case by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the State Government concerned, having regard to the circumstances prevailing in the State.

(b) The recommendation of the Law Commission was one of the considerations and not the sole consideration which weighed with the Rajasthan Capital Enquiry Committee 1958 (known as Rao Committee) to recommend the abolition of the Jaipur Bench and to have the principal seat of the Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur.

(c) No, Sir. The decision to have the principal seat of the Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur was taken on the recommendation of the Committee referred to. The Committee had given very weighty reasons for making the recommendation in paragraphs 120 to 131 of their report a copy of which is available in the Library of the House. There are no special circumstances to justify a change in the decision already taken.

Naga Hostiles

*209. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga hostiles have set up, what they call the Southern Army Head-Quarters at Paroyi;

(b) whether a group of hostiles ambushed a party of Assam Rifles at the Rangagazak River on the Khaskrasem hills; and

(c) how did the Assam Rifles deal with this situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) According to information received from Manipur administration, the headquarters of the so called Naga Army Southern Command II was reported to have shifted to Paoyi in Manipur.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Effectively.

Employees of N.P.L., New Delhi

*210. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of some employees working in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi were terminated after their putting in some months' service there;

(b) if so, the total number of employees, their designations and the reasons for termination of their services;

(c) whether any representations have been received in this connection from these people; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the last three years, the services of six employees of the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi were dispensed with on account of various reasons *viz.*, their being medically unfit; adverse report on their character and antecedents; unsatisfactory work and conduct; and irregularity in attendance. Their designations are: Senior Storekeeper (one), Junior Storekeeper (one), Lower Division Clerk (one), Operator Trainees (Skilled) (Two), and Cleaner (one).

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Representations from four of them were received; of which three were not acceded to while the fourth is under consideration.

प्रतीक, मात्रक तथा नाम पद्धति

886. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग ने भौतिक विज्ञान में काम आने वाली "प्रतीक, मात्रक तथा नाम पद्धति" (Symbols, Measures and Names) नाम की पुस्तक के प्रकाशन को रोक दिया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस पुस्तक के कब छपने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं; यह ठीक नहीं है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग ने भौतिक विज्ञान में काम आने वाली "प्रतीक, मात्रक तथा नाम पद्धति" (सिम्बल्स, मेजर्स एण्ड नेम्स) नामक पुस्तक के प्रकाशन को रोक दिया है। इसके विपरीत पाण्डुलिपि छपने के लिए छापेखाने में भेज दी गई है।

(ख) मार्च, 1967 के अन्त तक पुस्तक के प्रकाशित होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) पुस्तक की वास्तविक लागत, छापेखाने द्वारा अभी जोड़ी जानी है।

पारिभाषिक हिन्दी शब्दकोष

887. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग द्वारा, विज्ञान, भौतिक विज्ञान तथा गणित के सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेजी के समानार्थक शब्दों सहित हिन्दी के पारिभाषिक शब्दों के व्याख्यात्मक शब्दकोष तैयार कराये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको कब छापा जायेगा; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां। भौतिक विज्ञान, रसायन शास्त्र, गणित तथा वनस्पति शास्त्र सम्बन्धी चार प्रारम्भिक व्याख्यात्मक शब्दकोश तैयार किये गये हैं।

(ख) चारों शब्दकोशों को छपने के लिए छापेखाने में भेज दिया गया है। भौतिक विज्ञान और वनस्पति-शास्त्र सम्बन्धी शब्दकोश, दिसम्बर, 1966 के अन्त तक छपने की आशा है, जबकि रसायन-शास्त्र और गणित सम्बन्धी शब्दकोशों के मार्च, 1967 के अन्त तक उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) इन पर लगभग 50,000 रुपया खर्च होगा ।

शब्दसागर पर व्यय

888. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'हिन्दी शब्दसागर' के सम्पादन पर होने वाला सम्पूर्ण व्यय और इस प्रकाशन के व्यय का कुछ भाग काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा, वाराणसी को अनुदान के रूप में दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि क्या है;

(ग) यह अनुदान किस वर्ष से दिया जा रहा है; और

(घ) इस शब्दकोष के कब छप जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार ने नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा को सभा के हिन्दी शब्द सागर के संशोधित एवं परिवर्द्धित संस्करण तैयार करने के लिए कुल 1,65,000 रुपये क अनुदान देने की स्वीकृति दी थी । सन् 1954 से अभी तक स्वीकृत अनुदान में से 1,52,500 रुपये की राशि सभा को दी जा चुकी है । शब्द सागर के संशोधन एवं परिवर्द्धन की सारी लागत सरकार के अनुदान से करीब-करीब पूरी हो जाती है ।

भारत सरकार ने हिन्दी शब्द सागर के संशोधित एवं परिवर्द्धित संस्करण के पहले दो खण्डों के प्रकाशन के लिए 20,170 रुपये का अनुदान देना स्वीकार किया है जो स्वीकृत खर्च का 60 प्रतिशत है ।

(घ) हिन्दी शब्दसागर के संशोधन एवं परिवर्द्धन का सारा कार्य समाप्त हो चुका है । शब्दसागर का पहला खण्ड प्रकाशित हो चुका है और दूसरे खण्ड का मुद्रण और प्रकाशन इस मास के अन्त तक होने की सम्भावना है । शेष आठ खण्डों का मुद्रण और प्रकाशन का कार्य सभा मार्च, 1968 के अन्त तक समाप्त करने की आशा रखती है ।

Cochin-Coimbatore Pipe Line

889. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2476 on the 17th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation to lay a pipe line from Cochin to Coimbatore to transport petroleum products has been completed;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of construction; and

(c) when the work is likely to commence?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. The matter is still under the examination of the Indian Oil Corporation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Head Post Office Building at Cannanore

890. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preparation of working drawings have been completed and necessary sanction accorded to construct the Head Post Office building at Cannanore in Kerala;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the building; and

(c) when the work is likely to commence?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Preparation of working drawings will be taken up after the administrative approval and the expenditure sanction based on the

preliminary estimates is issued. The preliminary estimates are now under preparation.

(b) This will be known after preliminary estimates are received.

(c) The specific date by which construction will commence cannot be stated at present as various formalities, such as issue of sanction and preparation of working drawings are yet to be completed.

Supply of Kerosene Oil in Tank Lorries

891. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued by the Madras Branch of the Indian Oil Corporation to their Cannanore Depot not to supply kerosene oil to their agents in tank lorries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). During April to June, 1966, to cope up with the heavy demand for HSD, company-owned tank lorries had to be used exclusively for maintaining supplies of HSD to retail outlets. During this period, kerosene agents were, therefore, asked to obtain their supplies direct from the Cannanore Depot. Since July, supplies of kerosene are again being made in tank lorries.

Cheating by Delhi Coloniser

892. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1186 on 3rd August, 1966 regarding cheating by Coloniser and state:

(a) whether the investigations under Section 420/120-B, Indian Penal Code against Shri H. R. Mittal, Managing Director of M/s. Mittalsons Pvt. Ltd., Delhi conducted by police have been completed; and

(b) if not, the time by which the investigations are likely to be completed and the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The police investigations against Shri H. R. Mittal and two others have been completed and the case put in the Court on 17th October, 1966.

Land for Chemical Complex in Kerala

893. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1185 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) the number of families who were given land out of the families affected as a result of acquisition of land for the Fertiliser and Petro-Chemical Complex in Chemmanand Village in Ernakulam District in Kerala;

(b) the number of families who have not been given land so far and the reasons therefor; and

(c) other steps taken by Government to help these families?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 11 families.

(b) 724 families, who have not been provided with land, have not been evicted from their present holdings. They will be provided with alternative house sites when acquisition advances to the Stage of eviction of these families.

(c) Roads and wells are being provided in the area allotted for rehabilitation at Company's cost.

The Company is selecting persons who have a certain educational qualification, from among the persons to be evicted, for training them to take up jobs in the Cochin Fertilizer Project.

Permission has been given to the owners to take the structures in the acquired land costing less than Rs. 1,000 free of cost.

Judgement in Espionage Case

894. Shri Utiya: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the judgement delivered by the Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta in the Azizul Islam espionage case;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no law under which espionage cases can be prosecuted and conviction obtained in peace time and/or/when there is no emergency; and

(c) if so, whether Government have under consideration a proposal to introduce legislation making espionage offences punishable with imprisonment and fine?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923 provides for prosecution of persons involved in espionage cases even in peace time. It is proposed to make the existing provisions of the Act more effective and an amending Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha for this purpose.

Inland Letters

895. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inland letters are not available in most of the Post Offices of Patna and muffasil for several days;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Mahendrughat Post Office of Patna, there was a dearth of inland letters for several days in the second week of October;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are aware that such scarcity has resulted in black-marketing of inland letters?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) There had been some shortages of Inland Letter Cards in post Offices under Patna H.O. in the first fortnight of October, 1966.

(b) There is no post office by the name of Mahendrughat. There was however shortage of Inland Letter Cards in the first fortnight of October 1966 at Mahendru Sub Post Office under Patna H.O.

(c) Due to lack of printing capacity there had been inadequate supply of Inland Letter Cards from the Controller of Stamps, Nasik Road.

(d) No such information is available with the Department. However necessary foreign exchange has been released and orders for additional printing equipment have been placed for augmenting the capacity for printing of Inland Letter Cards at the Security Press, Nasik.

आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों में डाकघर

896. श्री लाखन दास :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय जमई सर्कल के धुलमपुर (चकई) में कुल कितने डाकघर हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस क्षेत्र में कुछ डाकघरों को बन्द करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि उस क्षेत्र में कुछ

डाकघरों के बन्द हो जाने से जनता को काफी असुविधा होगी क्योंकि फिर 15 मील के क्षेत्र में कोई डाकघर नहीं होगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो विचकरवा की तरह धुलमपुर क्षेत्र में अधिक डाकघर खोलने के लिये क्या कायवाही की गई है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) 11

(ख) जी हां, केवल दो डाकघरों को।

(ग) खा डाकघर के बन्द किये जाने के विरुद्ध शदुलमपुर के ग्रामवासियों से एक याचिका प्राप्त हुई है। यह ठीक नहीं कि पन्द्रह मील तक की अरीय दूरी के भीतर कोई डाकघर नहीं होगा। निकटतम डाकघर चकई उप डाकघर है जो केवल आठ मील दूर है।

(घ) अधिक डाकघर खोलने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है।

Private College Managements, Kerala

897. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the private college managements in Kerala have implemented the revised salary scales for college teachers;

(b) if not, which are the colleges that have not yet implemented the same; and

(c) the steps taken for the speedy implementation of the revised scales?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Unscrupulous Contractors

898. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 302 on the **27th** July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the list of unscrupulous contractors/suppliers/cleaning agents has since been prepared; and

(b) whether the action indicated in part (b) of the said answer has also been taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Lists of Unscrupulous Contractors/Suppliers/Cleaning Agents are under preparation by the different Departments, Undertakings and Administrations.

(b) Necessary action will be taken as soon as the lists are ready.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में नागरिक सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण

899. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागरिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सीमा क्षेत्रों में अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति घुसपैठ अथवा आक्रमण के समय सेना की सहायता कर सकेंगे; और

(ग) सीमा क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार प्रशिक्षित किये गये व्यक्तियों को अब तक कितने हथियार दिये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० से० नरसर): (क) से (ग) सदन में

इस सूचना को प्रकट करना लोकहित की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं होगा ।

Theft of Secret Maps in Andaman

900. Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 448 on the 27th July, 1966 and state whether a conviction has since been obtained against Shri Paul, a former employee of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration for stealing Andaman and Nicobar maps under the Indian Official Secret Act?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): The matter is still sub-judice.

Central Tax Court

901. Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central Tax Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be formed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal yet before the Government. The Law Minister is exploring the methods by which the High Courts may be relieved of the arrears and the cases decided more expeditiously.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाल विवाह

902. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बाल-विवाह रोक अधिनियम, 1929 (1929 के 19) के उपबन्धों को लागू करने के लिये अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उस राज्य के कुछ जिलों में बाल-विवाह हो रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

Corruption at Top Level

903. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission expressed the view that the Commission was seriously seized of the problem of corruption at the top in the administration and that even Ministers are involved in this; and

(b) if so, whether any specific instances have been discovered by the Commission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Enquiry against Kanpur Businessman

904. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 341 on the 27th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether charge-sheets against eight accused have been filed in the case of corrugated sheets involving a Kanpur industrialist; and

(b) if so, the progress of the proceedings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The court proceedings in the case are expected to commence shortly.

Family Pension Scheme

905. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 755 on the 31st August, 1966 and state the action taken and the amount given to the various States for the fulfilment of the Family Pension Scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The report of the Working Group which is considering the matter is still awaited and detail are yet to be worked out.

Wage Board for Municipal Exployees in Kerala

906. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Board for Municipal Workers in Kerala has submitted its final report; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Information is being obtained from the Government of Kerala and will be placed before the house as soon as it is received.

Increase in Soap Prices

908. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main manufacturers of soap have recently declared an official increase of 10 per cent in their prices of toilet, washing and bar soaps;

(b) whether Government are aware that the retailers have been charging higher prices for the last two months; and

(c) if so, the justification for such an increase?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Soap manufacturers in the organised sector increased the retail selling prices of soaps by 7 to 8 per cent with effect from the 8th September, 1966 due to increase in the cost of production mainly accounted by raw materials. The manufacturers have no effective control and supervision over retailers. No complaints as such have been received by this Ministry to the effect that retailers are charging prices higher than those prescribed by the manufacturers.

नागाओं की गिरफ्तारी

909. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले दो महीनों में गिरफ्तार किये गये

तथा मारे गये विद्रोही नागाओं की संख्या क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

नई दिल्ली के मुख्य डाकघर से पार्सलों का गुम हो जाना

910. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या **संचार** मंत्री 17 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2501 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली के मुख्य डाकघर से तीन बीमाकृत लिफाफों के गुम हो जाने के मामले मे जांच पूरी हो गई है ? यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). पुलिस ने अपनी जांच पूरी कर ली है और यह मान लिया है कि इस मामले का पता नहीं चला है। फिर भी जिन विभागीय भूलों का पता चला है उनके लिए दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की गई है।

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा अपहरण

911. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री 31 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3730 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा अपहरण किये गये सैनिक इस बीच वापिस लौटा दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्य कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :(क) से (ग). 13 मई, 1966 को गिरफ्तार किया गया कान्सटेबिल अभी तक पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों द्वारा वापिस नहीं लौटाया गया। पाकिस्तान में स्थित भारत के उप-उच्चायुक्त के द्वारा उसके छुटकारे के लिये लगातार प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

नागा विद्रोही

912. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिंदे :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर और अक्टूबर, 1966 में हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं को कितनी बार नागा विद्रोहियों से संघर्ष करना पड़ा तथा उनका विस्तृत विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप हुई हानि क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) 1966 के सितम्बर और अक्तूबर महीनों में नागा विद्रोहियों और हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं के बीच सत्ताईस बार संघर्ष हुआ।

(ख) 18 विद्रोही मारे गये । सुरक्षा सेनाओं के सात व्यक्ति मारे गये ।

Petro-Chemical Complex at Koyali

913. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is keen to have U.S. collaboration for the petro-chemical complex around Koyali Refinery near Baroda;

(b) if so, the steps taken therefor; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Government are keen to enlist the collaboration of any well-known foreign firms whether from U.S.A. or any other friendly country for the Petrochemical complex at Koyali provided the firm possess the required technology and offer terms that are acceptable to us. The House is aware of the fact that certain tentative proposals for financial and technical collaboration were received towards the end of 1964 from a Group of three American firms for the project. These have been discussed at length with their representatives.

(c) It has so far not been possible to come to a satisfactory agreement.

Assets of Ministers and Others

914. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1080 on the 3rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government for either making necessary legislation or bringing Constitutional changes for the recovery of disproportionate assets of Ministers and their relations/Gazetted Officers and Policemen;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present law is considered adequate.

New Oil Bearing Regions

915. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where test boring has been carried out to find oil during the last two years in Assam and Gujarat;

(b) the regions which are definitely known to have commercially exploitable oil; and

(c) when Commercial Production of crude oil will begin and what will be the target for these new oil wells each year from 1966 to 1971?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The exact locations cannot be disclosed as per the Defence of India Rules.

(b) Cambay basin of Gujarat State and the alluviam covered Brahmaputra Valley of Upper Assam have been definitely proved to have commercially exploitable oil.

(c) Commercial production of crude oil is already in progress in Gujarat and Assam.

Following is the ONGC's plan of production of crude oil during Fourth Five Year Plan period:—

Oil Production (Million tonnes)

Year	Gujarat	Assam	Total of ONGC
1966-67	2·3	0·1	2·4
1967-68	3·3	0·2	3·5
1968-69	3·6	1·0	4·6
1969-70	3·7	1·9	5·6
1970-71	3·7	2·8	6·5

In so far as Oil India is concerned, annual production of about 24 million tonnes in 1966-67 and 3.00 million tonnes from 1967-68 onwards is expected.

P. & T. Services to Andaman

916. Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision to improve the Posts and Telegraph services to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by setting up Radio-teleprinters has been taken;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure involved therein both in respect of rupee and foreign exchange component?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme envisages introduction of Radio teleprinter working between Calcutta and Port Blair. Part of the equipment for providing this facility is available from indigenous sources.

(c) The Project Estimate has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 2,91,200 involving foreign exchange of Rs. 85,976.

टेलीफोन

917. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में, विशेषतया बड़े नगरों में टेलीफोनों की बड़ी मांग है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय टेलीफोन लगवाने के लिए कितने प्रार्थना पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं तथा किस नगर में अनिर्णीत प्रार्थना पत्रों की संख्या सब से अधिक है; और

(ग) 1967-68 के अन्त तक कितने टेलीफोन लगा दिये जायेंगे ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अनिर्णीत प्रार्थना पत्रों की संख्या —355792 । उस नगर का नाम जहां अनिर्णीत प्रार्थना पत्रों की संख्या सब से अधिक है—कलकत्ता ।

(ग) 1966-67 में 87,400 और 1967-68 में 1,26,000 अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन देने का प्रस्ताव है जिनका दिया जाना साधनों के उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करता है ।

एक विदेशी महिला के साथ दुर्व्यवहार

918. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 सितम्बर, 1966 के टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर

दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों ने एक वृद्ध विदेशी महिला के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त समाचार कहां तक सच है; और

(ग) क्या दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया जायेगा ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया ने 16 सितम्बर 1966 को उक्त महिला के विषय में संशोधित तथ्य प्रकाशित किये जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

उक्त महिला सफदरजंग अस्पताल के वरिष्ठ मनश्चिकित्सक द्वारा दिये गए, एक प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर एक मानसिक रोगी के रूप में सबडिवीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेश द्वारा तिहाड़ की केन्द्रीय जेल में दाखिल की गई थी । चिकित्सकों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित लोगों द्वारा की गई चिकित्सा से वह ठीक हो गई और ठीक होने के दौरान उसके द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर उसके सम्बन्धियों से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया गया । उसकी सहमति से उसे एक रोगोपरान्त देखभाल करने वाली संस्था में भरती किया गया ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Allotment of Land in Chanda District

919. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land proposed to be given in Chanda District to the refugees is sub-marginal;

(b) whether any irrigation facilities are available there; and

(c) the reasons for not offering land-purchase loans to them to buy land from open market elsewhere in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. The land which is being given in Chanda District to East Pakistan migrants is forest land selected after thorough Soil survey. The lands being allotted are potentially productive and are responsive to good soil management and cropping practices. In the case of land reclaimed from forests, it takes about three years or so to bring them to the normal state of cultivation.

(b) The average annual rainfall of the agricultural rehabilitation sites in Chanda District ranges from 50 to over 60 inches. Proposals are under the consideration of the Government of Maharashtra to provide irrigation facilities through lift irrigation by the blocking of existing Nallahs during the monsoon, by installing lift pumps to lift the water from Nallahs to the fields and by construction of a few irrigation tanks at suitable sites.

(c) The Government of India has not been generally in favour of purchase of private lands for, or by, the migrants for the reasons mentioned below:—

(i) It is difficult to safeguard the utilisation of the loan for the purchase of land.

(ii) It is difficult to protect the land purchased from being mortgaged or sold to other parties.

(iii) State Governments will have serious objection to it if done on any sizeable scale.

(iv) Resistance and opposition from local population, if sizeable migrants purchase land in any locality.

(v) Purchase of land from private owners may result in displacement of the local people who

might be tempted to sell their lands and thus render themselves landless.

(vi) Purchase of land from private owners will not result in any net increase of the cultivated area; on the other hand, it might result in speculation and further rise in the land prices.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

920. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 853 on the 7th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally considered the question of amending the Payment of Bonus Act to safeguard the interests of workers following the recent Supreme Court Judgment in-validating sections 33, 34 (2) and 37 of the Act;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A special session of the tripartite Standing Labour Committee was convened on the 27th October, 1966 to consider the situation arising from the judgement of the Supreme Court declaring Sections 33, 34(2) and 37 of the Payment of Bonus Act, as constitutionally invalid. A number of alternative proposals/suggestions for amendment of the Act were made in the course of discussions and it was decided that these may be considered by a bipartite committee consisting of three representatives each of employers and workers. The committee held its first meeting on October and is scheduled to meet again on the 10th January, 1967.

Translation of Foreign Text-Books

921. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of standard foreign classics and other text-books which will have to be translated if Indian Universities have to teach in the regional languages;

(b) whether any estimate has been made as to the amount Government will have to pay for copyright fees for all these translations;

(c) if so, the amount so estimated;

(d) whether efforts in the direction of compiling text-books in Hindi and other national languages are proceeding apace; and

(e) if so, the progress made in this direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). To facilitate a smooth changeover of medium of instruction from English to Hindi and other regional languages at the University stage, the Ministry of Education has launched a scheme for the preparation, translation and publication of selected works of University level. Since all the Indian Universities have not yet taken a firm decision in regard to the changeover of medium of instruction from English to Hindi and other regional languages, no assessment of the actual needs of all the Universities has so far been made. The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology which is implementing the scheme has, however, selected so far 462 titles for translation out of which 282 titles involve payment of royalty to foreign copyright holders. The foreign exchange requirement for payment of copyright fees in respect of these 282 titles is

estimated at Rs. 9 lakhs approximately.

(d) and (e). Out of the 462 titles approved for translation in Hindi, 60 titles have already been published and the remaining 402 titles are in various stages of production and publication. These include 82 titles approved for original writing in Hindi, out of which 13 titles have so far been published. Besides this, translation as well as original writing of books in various other Indian languages, such as Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi and Kannada is also proceeding apace. In there languages, 17 books have been published so far and 7 are in the Press.

Inclusion of Languages in Eighth Schedule of Constitution

922. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached either through representation or resolutions passed by organisations appealing to Government to include certain Indian languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the names of such languages on behalf of which claims have been made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Sindhi, Maithili, Manipuri, Konkani, Rajasthani and Dogri.

(c) Government have decided to include only the Sindhi language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

Book Development Programme

923. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of book developments has become the responsibility of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the precise nature of responsibility in this regard that has developed on the Ministry;

(c) the nature of organisation set up to carry out this work;

(d) whether any plan and programme has been formulated; and

(e) if so, the important features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry has been charged with the responsibility of promoting publication of indigenous books, particularly in the field of textbooks, with a view to meeting the increasing requirements of students as well as general public for suitable books at reasonable prices.

(c) to (e). It has been decided to set up a National Book Development Board. Detailed plans and programmes for book development in the country are being formulated.

झांसी में टेलीफोन प्रणाली

924. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966 के उनराईं, के आरम्भ में झांसी में एक सप्ताह के लिये टेलीफोन व्यवस्था भंग हो जाने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) क्या ऐसा तारों के काटे जाने के कारण हुआ, और यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) टेलीफोन व्यवस्था को हुई क्षति तथा टेलीफोन का उपयोग करने वालों को हुई हानि को पूरा करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) वर्ष 1966 के उत्तरार्द्ध के आरम्भ में झांसी एक्सचेंज की टेलीफोन सेवा एक सप्ताह के लिए भंग नहीं हुई थी । झांसी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में काम करने वाले टेलीफोनों की संख्या 462 है जिसमें से 100 लाइनों वाले जमीन के नीचे बिछे केबल के क्षतिग्रस्त होने के कारण 15 अगस्त की सुबह से 16 अगस्त 1966 की शाम तक 36 घंटे की अवधि के लिए 59 टेलीफोनों ने काम करना बन्द कर दिया था ।

(ख) केबल का क्षतिग्रस्त होना आकस्मिक था और वह म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड के मजदूरों द्वारा किया गया जबकि वे पानी का पाइप लगाने के लिए जमीन खोद रहे थे ।

(ग) म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड झांसी को 169 रु० अदा करने का एक दावा भेजा गया है, जो क्षतिग्रस्त केबल की मरम्मत करने का खर्चा है । सेवा में ऐसी गड़बड़ी के लिए टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता ।

Ad Hoc Stenographers

925. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are Stenographers working in certain Ministries, who were appointed on an *ad hoc* basis, although they could not qualify the U.P.S.C. examination;

(b) whether it is a fact that their services were not terminated even after the declaration of the U.P.S.C. Stenographers' Examination, resulting in depriving the qualified stenographers; and

(c) if so, the number of Ministries employing them and the reasons for their continuance and the number of such employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). In order to meet the pressing demand of stenographers in the CSSS, the clerks/stenotypists employed in the various Ministries/Departments who had qualified in the written part of the 1965 Stenographers' Examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. were allowed to be appointed as stenographers on *ad hoc* basis on the clear understanding that they would be replaced by qualified stenographers unless they themselves qualified for appointment in the CSSS. The nominations of the qualified candidates were made in August 1966 and the *ad hoc* stenographers have been/are being replaced.

(c) (Complete information is not readily available and will have to be collected from the Cadre authorities.) Information will be laid on the Table of the House after it has been collected.

Sales Organisation of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.

926. Dr. P. N. Khan:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. is going to set up its own sales organisation;

(b) if so, whether any detailed scheme for the purpose has been prepared; and

(c) when the implementation of the scheme is expected to begin?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to form a single sales organisation for the Corporation as a whole. The production Units of the Corporation have their own sales organisations and these are being developed according to requirement for direct distribution of fertilizers to Consumers.

Pak. Raid on a Town in West Dinajpur

927. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two persons, husband and wife, were killed and some persons were injured when many Pakistanis armed with deadly weapons raided the house of Chotan Hansda in Tapan Police Station of West Dinajpur district (West Bengal) on 16-8-1966; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). It is a fact that two persons were murdered in Tapan Police station on 15th August, 1966. A case has been registered by local Police and investigation is in progress. There are no indications, however, pointing to the Commission of the offence by Pak. criminals.

Postal Services in Uttar Pradesh

928. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered by the postal services in Uttar Pradesh till the end of September, 1966; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganath Rao): (a) 1,12,624.

(b) All the villages in Uttar Pradesh are covered by postal services. These are being served by 52 Head Post Offices, 1712 Departmental Sub-Post Offices, 157 Extra Departmental Sub-Post Offices, 1 Dak Sevak and 9740 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices.

Gandhi Murder Case

929. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade.
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 340 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to appoint a new commission to enquire into the circumstances of the murder of Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Commission; and

(c) when it is likely to start its work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Necessary orders appointing Shri J. L. Kapur Chairman of the Law Commission, to complete the inquiry and submit a report to Government are being issued.

Contactmen and Contactwomen

930. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 65 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether reports have been received or called for from the various Ministries and Departments as to the nature of action taken against the undesirable contactmen and contactwomen;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Reports received from the various Ministries/Departments to whom lists of undesirable contactmen and contactwomen were circulated show that the names of these persons have been brought to the notice of the officers dealing with contracts, supplies, licensing, permits etc. and to other officers concerned to enable them to be on their guard.

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

931. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
डा० म० मो० दास :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा अधिकारियों को केवल हिन्दी में पत्र लिखने का निर्णय किया है :

(ख) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या किसी अन्य हिन्दी भाषी राज्य ने भी ऐसा निर्णय किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के पत्रों पर अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करने की व्यवस्था है । यदि आवश्यकता पड़ी तो इस व्यवस्था को और बढ़ाया जायेगा ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश ।

National Council for Training and Vocational Trades

932. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 760 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Council for Training and Vocational Trades have since been considered by Government and if so, the result thereof;

(b) whether the Council had also recommended that the training facilities should be provided to the people registered in the Employment Exchanges opened to provide employment to the handicapped people;

(c) the amount of money spent on the training of a normal man who is being given vocational training by the Ministry; and

(d) the number of handicapped people trained so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. The recommendations relating to the change of duration etc.,

of various Engineering Trades and fixing the lower age limit at 15 years instead of 16 years for admission of trainees under the Craftsmen Training Scheme have since been accepted by the Government of India and communicated to the State Governments for implementation with effect from the session commencing from 1st August, 1966. The recommendation relating to the enhancement of the rate and coverage of stipend under the Craftsmen Training Scheme is, however, still under consideration.

(b) No. The Council, however, felt that physically handicapped persons with specific physical disabilities could become good workers in certain trades. Accordingly the State Governments have been asked to admit the orthopaedically handicapped persons in the I.T.Is. in certain trades depending upon the nature of the handicap.

(c) The training expenses per trainee vary according to the size of the Institute, scales of pay admissible under the State rules, type of trade, period of training etc. etc. According to the norms approved for the different items of expenditure, the training expenses, however, work out to a maximum of Rs. 78.10 per trainee per month. The above figure of Rs. 78.10 represents only the recurring expenses per trainee per month and does not cover the expenditure of non-recurring nature such as an account of provision of buildings, tools and equipment, furniture etc. etc. which cannot be worked-out per trainee. The expenditure both on recurring and non-recurring is shareable between the Central Government and State Governments in the ratio of 60:40 and in the case of union territories the entire expenditure is borne by the Central Government.

(d) Information is not available.

Indian Telephone Industries' Export Plan

933. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore have made any export plan in order to earn foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During the first two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan period i.e., in 1966-67 and 1967-68, approximately Rs. 158 lakhs worth of foreign exchange is expected to be earned by the Indian Telephone Industries Limited from exports. Further earning of foreign exchange by the Company from exports will depend upon the supply and demand.

Teenagers to U.S.A.

934. Shri Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 768 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether teenagers are being invited by U.S.A. every year;

(b) the facilities which are being given to these students;

(c) the programmes in which these teenagers are participating; and

(d) whether there is a similar scheme for visit to U.S.S.R.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Madam. Teenagers in the age group 16-18 are invited by a private organisation in U.S.A.—The American Field Service International Scholarships Organisation, New York.

(b) Boarding and lodging with American families, (2) Pocket money, (3) Travel facilities to and from New York in the U.S.A. and (4) passage cost from and to India.

(c) Attendance in public schools for about one year; and three weeks

tour to various parts of U.S.A. for sight-seeing and for meeting similar scholars about 3,000 in number, from other countries.

(d) No Madam.

Regional Engineering College, Calicut

935. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the acute scarcity of hostel accommodation at the Regional Engineering College, Calicut;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide additional hostel accommodation to the students; and

(c) the number of students who are now accommodated in the hostel and the average number of students in a room?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. There is some shortage of hostel accommodation.

(b) Two more hostel buildings are under construction. For the time being some students have been accommodated in staff quarters.

(c) 647 students are accommodated in regular hostels and 90 in staff quarters. Three students are housed in each room of the triple-seated hostel, one student in each room of the single-seated hostel and three students in each staff quarter.

Paper Corporation

936. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 453 on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) the time by which the Paper Corporation will be set up; and

(b) the main functions proposed to be entrusted to the Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). It will take about six months to set up the Paper Corporation and to formulate its functions.

Salary of Executive Councillors

937. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation by the Executive Councillors of Delhi about their salary and allowances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). It has been suggested that a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 150 per month may be given to each Executive Councillor. It has been further stated that the existing conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per month is inadequate. Every Executive Councillor is entitled to the free use of a motor car and the services of a chauffeur; conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 is paid for the maintenance of such cars.

(c) For purposes of salaries and allowances the Executive Councillors in Delhi have been equated with the Ministers in Union territories. Having regard to the pattern followed in respect of such Ministers it has not been found feasible to give any sumptuary allowance to the Executive Councillors. The question of increasing, on account of special conditions prevailing in Delhi, the existing conveyance allowance is under consideration.

11-Year Higher Secondary and 3-Year Degree Courses

938. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have not so far introduced the eleven-year higher secondary education course in schools and the three-year degree course in colleges;

(b) the difficulties in the way of these States in introducing these courses and the steps the Government are taking to remove them;

(c) whether any drawbacks have so far come to light in the execution of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have not introduced eleven-year higher secondary course. The University of Bombay and the Universities of Uttar Pradesh have not adopted three-year degree course.

(b) The difficulties in not adopting these courses are financial and non-availability of qualified teachers.

(c) and (d). Paragraph 2.09 of the Report of the Education Commission, a copy of which has been placed on the Table of the House may please be seen.

Wage Board for Engineering Industry

939. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interim relief for engineering workers recommended by the Wage Board has been paid by all the employers concerned;

(b) if not, the number of defaulting units and the steps proposed to be taken against them; and

(c) by when the Wage Board is expected to submit its final recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The recommendations are being implemented through State Governments. Progress reports are awaited and the information asked for is not now available.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time by which the Board's final recommenations would be submitted.

तिहाड़ जेल से कैदी का भाग निकलना

940. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री 17 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2440 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिहाड़ जेल से एक कैदी के भाग निकलने के लिए जिम्मेवार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क): कैदी के भाग निकलने के लिए जिन अधिकारियों की लापरवाही को

जिम्मेवार माना गया था, उन्हें दोषारोप-पत्र दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Bomb found at Dimapur Railway Station

941. Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 485 on the 17th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report regarding the enquiry into plastic explosive bomb found at Dimapur Railway station has since been received;

(b) if so, the action taken in regard thereto; and

(c) if not, the time still likely to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Vigorous investigation is still in progress to trace the culprits and seven persons including one Naga have so far been arrested.

(c) Does not arise.

पश्चिम जर्मनी के दूतावास के अधिकारी के घर पर चोरी

942. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 17 अगस्त 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2549 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम जर्मनी के दूतावास के एक अधिकारी के घर पर चोरी की जांच पूरी हो गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देर के क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में तीन आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गए थे और मामला अदालत में चला गया है।

Imported Books on Science and Technology

943. Shri R. Barua:
Dr. Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the prices of imported books on science and technical subjects have been increasing daily and especially after devaluation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop the increase in the prices of such books?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It has been generally represented to the Government that the devaluation of the Rupee has caused increase in the price of imported books on science and technical subjects.

(b) The import policy for books on science and technical subjects has been liberalised and it has been decided that import licences for books excluding periodicals and journals, will be issued on the condition that the importers should charge no more than the regular retail price expressed in rupees at the revised official rate of exchange. It has also been decided to step up all necessary measures for increasing production of indigenous text-books.

Triple Benefit Scheme for Teachers

944. Shri P. K. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments and Union Territories have taken steps to introduce the triple benefit scheme proposed by the Centre to improve the lot of the Government and private school teachers;

(b) the State-wise analysis of the progress made in the implementation of the scheme;

(c) the nature of benefits accruing from the scheme; and

(d) the extent of financial assistance given so far by the Centre to the State Governments in making the scheme effective and really beneficial to the school teachers?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. Several State Governments including Union Territories have taken such steps.

(b) As given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on 25-7-66 in fulfilment of assurance given in the Lok Sabha on 15th April, 1964 in connection with Starred Question No. 1048 when a supplementary question was asked by Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary.

(c) The scheme provides for pension and gratuity, Contributory Provident Fund and Insurance.

(d) The figures are not available because financial assistance from the Centre for this purpose is released to the States for the head of development as a whole and not specifically for this particular scheme.

Review of Various Wage Boards

945. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to set up a committee to review the working of the various Wage Boards;

(b) if so, its personnel and terms of reference;

(c) whether different Wage Boards reached at different conclusions on the minimum wage, despite positive directions by Government to work out a wage structure on the principles of the report of the committee on Fair Wages;

(d) whether any time-limit has been fixed by Government within which the Board should submit their recommendations; and

(e) whether a Central Secretariat to serve all the Wage Boards is proposed to be set up?

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The personnel and terms of reference of the Committee are being finalized.

(c) The Wage Boards are being set up for individual industries which do not necessarily have similar prosperity and prospects rather have special features and circumstances of their own. Wage Boards are no doubt required to base their recommendations on the principles in the report of the Committee on Fair Wages taking into account the conditions of individual industries.

(d) No. However, the proposed Committee would consider the question of time taken by the Wage Boards.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Archaeological Exploration

946. **Shri Maurya:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 856 on the 7th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the matter regarding the exploration and excavation of sites of archaeological importance has since been considered by the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7268/66].

Wages of Workmen in Balihari Colliery

947. **Shri Maurya:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4273 on the 7th September, 1966 regarding the non-payment of wages to workmen of Balihari colliery and state the details of the legal action taken or proposed to be taken against the management?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Claim applications under the Payment of Wages Act have been filed in the Labour Court for monthly wages for April to August, 1966, and leave wages upto July 16, 1966.

As for non-payment of bonus for the quarters ending December, 1965 and March, 1966, requisition for certificate has been issued to the Certificate Officer. Similar action is being taken for the quarter ending June 1966.

As regards non-payment of bonus for 1964 under the Payment of Bonus Act, leave wages from July 23, 1966, weekly wages and other dues, appropriate legal action is in progress or is being initiated.

Quarters for P. & T. Department Employees

948. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been chalked out for the construction of quarters for the P. & T. Department employees during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the number of quarters to be constructed?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The Fourth Plan is yet to be formally approved by the Government. However, based on the preliminary indications, it is proposed to construct about 8000 quarters subject to availability of funds and resources.

Report on Bastar Firing

949. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one-man inquiry Commission have submitted its report on Bastar firing and whether a copy thereof has been received by the Central Government;

(b) whether Government propose to place it on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether any punitive steps have been taken as a result of the findings of the inquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Commission was appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government and will submit its report to the Government. The report has not yet been submitted.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Proscribed Books

950. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the books proscribed, prohibited or forfeited so far by Government; and

(b) whether Government have reviewed the entire question of proscription and forfeiture of books in the light of the development in different parts of the world in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Books are proscribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the DIR or the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1961. Proscription orders under the latter are always notified in the Gazette. Proscription orders under the DIR are also generally notified in the Gazette.

Government have no information regarding forfeitures, which are made by the State Police.

(b) There has not been any change in the policy relating to the question of proscription and forfeiture of books which is based on the extant law of the country.

Target for Production of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

951. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently revised the target for production of the nitrogenous fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the extent of upward revision and the manner in which the target would be achieved?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Spinning Mill in Dandakaranya

952. Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. **454** on the 27th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for the location of the Spinning Mil' in Dandakaranya and a project report prepared; and

(b) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Board of Directors of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation has since decided to drop the Scheme. Detailed reasons which led the Corporation's Board of Directors

to drop the scheme are contained in the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 981 answered today.

Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Tribes in P. & T. Department

953. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reservation of posts in class III and II (non-gazetted) in the P. & T. Department for Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether this is maintained in all the Postal Circles particularly in the West Bengal Circle;

(c) whether the Tribal employees in West Bengal Circle get equal opportunities for promotion to higher posts in reserved vacancies; and

(d) if so, the number of promotions made within the last two years in this Circle and in Calcutta Offices separately?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes. There are no class II (Non-gazetted) cadres except Foremen in workshops which is a dying cadre. In class III, the special reservation orders apply to all posts filled up by direct recruitment. In respect of cadres which are filled up purely by promotion through competitive examinations or selection from serving officials of the Deptt., the reservation orders apply.

(b) and (c). Yes.

(d) (i) W. Bengal Circle. 1.

(ii) Calcutta Offices (Including those of W.B. Circle located at Calcutta): 7.

National Chemical Laboratory, Poona

954. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona was approached either by a Government Organisation or any private concern to carry out research for the manufacture of urea from naphtha on a commercial scale;

(b) whether the Laboratory has carried out any research in the field of manufacture of fertilizers; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. In the early fifties leading to two patents.

(c) The two patents were released to industry in 1960 but they have not been commercially exploited so far.

Extraction of Sulphur from Pyrites Ores from Amjhore

955. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few hundred tonnes of pyrites from Amjhore in Bihar was sent to a firm in Finland to determine the possibility of extracting sulphur from the ores;

(b) if so, the amount of fees paid or agreed to be paid to the Finnish firm and whether the report from the firm has been received;

(c) whether at any stage any reference was made to any of the National Laboratories for carrying out necessary investigation about the Amjhore pyrites; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) An amount of $69,000 (American dollars) was paid to the Finnish firm. The report from the firm has been received.

(c) and (d). Yes. Laboratory investigations and thermal behaviour of Amjhore pyrites were undertaken by National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur, as well as certain Universities including Jadavpur University, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, etc. The National Laboratories and Universities carried out only preliminary tests and the investigations were limited to laboratory tests and thermal behaviour of pyrites, beneficiation of low grade pyrites ore etc.

The laboratories are not at present equipped for carrying out large scale experiments or pilot plant tests.

Admission in Delhi Colleges

956. Dr. Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1400 eligible students failed to get admission to Degree Courses in Delhi University Colleges in the current year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide facilities to enable the students to prosecute their higher studies?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. All eligible students who finally turned up for admission to the Arts and Social Science Courses were admitted in various colleges. However, in Science Courses 196 students were refused admission to the B.Sc. (Genl.) Course Groups A and B due to want of laboratory facilities.

(b) Efforts are being made to increase the number of seats.

Separate State for U. P. Hill Districts

957. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand has been put forward before the Union Government by several legislators of U. P. including some M.Ps. from that State for a separate hill State consisting of Kumaun and Uttarakhand Divisions of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the genesis of this demand and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A suggestion has been received for the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh along with their terai areas being constituted into a separate State on the ground that this would ensure concentrated attention being given to the development of these areas. Government do not favour the suggestion.

Pick-Pocketing in Delhi

958. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of pick-pocketing in Delhi are on the increase during the last six months;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered with the police during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down this evil practice?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). No, Sir. 731 cases of pick-pocketing were reported to the police in Delhi during the last six months (1.5.1966 to 31-10-1966) as compared with 744 cases during the corresponding period in 1965.

(c) Some of the important steps that have been taken to keep the

incidence of pick-pocketing under check are as follows:

(i) Policemen in plain clothes are specially deputed at important bus stops, crowded market places, cinemas, railway station platforms and other public places to spot known pick-pockets.

(ii) Photographs of notorious pick-pockets have been prepared so that police staff can enforce surveillance effectively.

(iii) All pick-pockets who are apprehended are questioned thoroughly with a view to detect gang activity or other pick-pocketing cases.

(iv) Steps have been taken by the Delhi Police to keep up-to-date record of the activities of known pickpockets including their previous convictions, to insist upon deterrent punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

(v) Periodical drives are also launched to apprehend the pick-pockets.

National Commission on Labour

959. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 764 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the composition and terms of reference for National Commission on Labour to investigate matters affecting labour have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The composition of the National Commission on Labour and its terms of reference are still under consideration.

Arrests in States under D.I.R.

960. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in different States since 15th August, 1966 under the Defence of India Act, 1962;

(b) the reasons for their arrest;

(c) whether any persons were released after their arrest;

(d) whether the persons detained in Assam have resorted to hunger-strike;

(e) if so, the number of persons who resorted to hunger-strike;

(f) the reasons and demands advanced by the detenus for the hunger-strike; and

(g) the action taken to meet the demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (g). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Evacuee Property in Delhi

961. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the cases in which the allottees of the evacuee property in Delhi have initiated eviction proceedings against tenants of such properties before the payment of their full value and registration of transfer deeds in their favour; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such irregular proceedings causing harassment to the tenants?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). A purchaser of an acquired evacuee property is given provisional possession on payment of purchase price by him through compensation for verified claims payable to him or his associates. The tenants are attorned to him and they enjoy protection of two years from ejectment from the said date. The purchaser, to whom the tenants are attorned, can under the ordinary law maintain a suit for ejectment. The purchasers cannot be prevented from taking recourse to civil courts if they are entitled to get relief.

Surplus Land with Fertilizer Factory Nangal

962. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1832 on the 9th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the land that has been given to the cultivators so far;

(b) the land cultivated by the Fertilizer Factory; and

(c) the land that is still lying unused.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries

963. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Central Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries;

(b) whether the Wage Board has recommended any interim relief to the workers and if so, when; and

(c) when the final report of the Wage Board is likely to be received by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Wage Board has visited factories in Kerala, Maharashtra, Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madras. A detailed questionnaire was issued on 1-9-1966 asking for replies by 31-10-66. The last date has been extended upto 30-11-1966 in response to the requests received.

(b) Not yet.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the time by which the Board's final recommendations would be submitted.

Wage Board for Textile Industry

964. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Second Central Wage Board for the Textile Industry;

(b) whether the Wage Board has any proposal under consideration to recommend interim relief for the workers; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any time-limit for the submission of the Report by the Wage Board?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Board has so far held eleven meetings and has heard the submissions of the Central Organisations of Employers and Workers.

(b) Yes. The question of interim relief to workers in certain low wage

pocket areas is being considered by the Board.

(c) No.

Overtime to Employees in Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi

965. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of C.T.O., New Delhi, who participated in the lightning strike on the 13th July, 1966 from 3.30 P.M. to 9.30 P.M: were engaged on overtime work to clear the accumulation in Telegraph traffic;

(b) if so, the total amount of Overtime paid; and

(c) whether the workers who went on strike were entitled to Overtime payment on that day?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). There was some altercation between the staff, as a consequence of which work was suspended for some hours. Due administrative notice is being taken of this incident. Overtime had to be ordered to clear the traffic accumulated. Payment was made as usual for the overtime performed. The amount of overtime paid for work during 22-00 hrs. to 7-00 hrs. following the incident is Rs. 1,092.35 of which Rs. 495.45 was paid to staff who were on duty earlier during the period of suspension of work.

Postal Services

966. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the letters posted by M.Ps. from Delhi during the last Session reached the addressees long after they reached home;

(b) the reasons for this sudden inefficiency of the Department; and

(c) whether he is aware that newspapers posted in Calicut reach Delhi after a week?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No case of delay to letters posted by Members of Parliament during the last session has come to notice. About a dozen complaints from the Members of Parliament regarding delay in delivery of their letters were, however, received during the year and these were enquired into.

(b) Complaints only of individual cases of delay were brought to notice of the Department and there is no reason to believe that there has been any sudden deterioration in the efficiency of the department. Delays occurred due to various reasons including such as cancellation of Air services, insufficient address or occasional holdup of mails at some points.

(c) Newspapers posted at Calicut in the afternoon are normally due to be delivered at Delhi on the 6th day because unless airsurcharge is paid, these are carried by surface route. No complaint regarding delay to such newspapers has been received by the P. & T. Directorate.

Collection of Insurance Premia through Post Offices

967. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the collection of Insurance premia through Post Offices has proved very successful;

(b) if so, in how many Post Offices has this been tried;

(c) whether this will be introduced in all the Sub-Offices; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme is now in existence in 1988 Post Offices—in nine P. & T. Circles.

(c) Orders have already been issued to introduce this scheme in those post offices where the L.I.C. desire the facility to be provided. As and when the L.I.C. approach the department for the facility to be provided at any particular P.O. the same is extended.

(d) Does not arise.

Haldia-Barauni Pipe-line

968. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Haldia-Barauni pipeline has been completed;

(b) if not, how long will it take to complete the work;

(c) whether the construction work is in keeping with the schedule; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work was delayed somewhat.

(d) Land acquisition for some of the pump stations took longer. Moreover more rock was encountered in excavations for pipe-laying.

दिल्ली में वित्त प्रबन्धक (फाइनेन्सर) द्वारा धोखा

969. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 24 सितम्बर, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच है कि नई दिल्ली का एक वित्त प्रबन्धक 2,000 व्यक्तियों को धोखा दे कर गायब हो गया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन व्यक्तियों को धोखा दिया गया उन्होंने पुलिस में रिपोर्ट दर्ज करवाई है तथा 500 अन्य व्यक्तियों ने इसी प्रकार की एक दूसरे वित्त प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध भी शिकायत की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ख) समाचार मिला है कि एक इनामी स्कीम का मालिक गायब हो गया है और अभी तक उसका पता नहीं चला। इस तरह की फाइनेन्स कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध अनेक शिकायतें पुलिस के पास दर्ज की गई हैं।

(ग) मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

टेलीफोन के तारों की चोरी

970. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1966 में इटावा जिला में टेलीफोन की तार काटने वाले व्यक्तियों का एक दल पकड़ा गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस दल के साथ हुई मुठभेड़ के फलस्वरूप 2 पुलिस कर्मचारी घायल हो गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि इस मुठभेड़ के फलस्वरूप पुलिस कर्मचारी घायल हो गये थे।

(ग) गिरफ़्तार किये गए व्यक्तियों ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि उन्होंने टेलीग्राफ के तार काटे थे, आगे और जांच की जा रही है।

इण्डियन स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा

971. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कैम्ब्रिज विश्वविद्यालय को इण्डियन स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा के शुल्क का स्टर्लिंग (पौंडों) में भुगतान करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीय महत्व तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के परिरक्षण की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार देश में ही यह परीक्षा लेने के लिये एक बोर्ड स्थापित करने का है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ;

(घ) 1965-66 में इस परीक्षा के लिये कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई ; और

(ङ) सरकार ने उसमें कितना अंशदान दिया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). इस परीक्षा के भारत में संचालन के लिए भारतीय स्कूल प्रमाण पत्र परीक्षा परिषद नामक एक स्वायत्त निकाय की स्थापना की जा चुकी है। यह एक भारतीय संस्था है और इसमें कुछ राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि, भारत के अन्तर्विश्व-विद्यालय बोर्ड, आंग्ल-भारतीय शिक्षा के लिए अन्तर्राज्य बोर्ड, सैनिक स्कूलों समेत पब्लिक स्कूलों के अध्यक्ष, आंग्ल-भारतीय स्कूलों तथा अन्य सम्बन्ध संस्थाओं के अध्यक्ष शामिल हैं।

(घ) 2,76,579·27 रुपये।

(ङ) कुछ नहीं।

राज्यपालों और उप-राज्यपालों पर खर्च

972. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज्यों के राज्यपालों तथा संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के उप-राज्यपालों के वेतन आदि पर तथा उनके कर्मचारीवृन्द और निवास स्थानों पर राज्यवार अनुमानतः कितना वार्षिक खर्च होता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में सूचना दे दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल टी-7269/66]

शिक्षा आयोग के कर्मचारियों को अन्यत्र नौकरी पर लगाना

973. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद** :
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा आयोग धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होने के कारण इस आयोग के अधिकारियों को नौकरी पर रखने के लिए मंत्रालय में नये पद बनाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए ऐसी कार्यवाही क्यों की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी में पत्राचार

974. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 जनवरी, 1965 से अगस्त, 1966 तक उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों को (1) विधि तथा व्यवस्था, (2) जेल, (3) जन गणना तथा (4) आंतरिक शान्ति सम्बन्धी मामलों पर कितने पत्र और परिपत्र भेजे गये ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने पत्र या परिपत्र हिन्दी में भेजे गये अथवा कितनों के साथ उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद भेजा गया ; और

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि भविष्य में इन राज्यों की सरकारों को पत्र या तो हिन्दी में भेजे जायें अथवा उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद साथ भेजा जाये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस अवधि के दौरान केवल विधि तथा व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी 7 परिपत्र ही जारी किये गये।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की एक उप-समिति ने इस विषय पर एक सिफारिश दी है जो अभी विचाराधीन है।

हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारी

975. **श्री काशी राम गुप्त :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा उनसे सम्बद्ध तथा उनके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों में से कितने प्रतिशत अधिकारी हिन्दी जानते हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत अधिकारी अपना प्रशासकीय कार्य हिन्दी में कर रहे हैं अथवा हिन्दी में टिप्पण लिखने तथा प्रारूप तैयार करने को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में गिरफ्तारियां

976. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965-66 में भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1965-66 में भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री जयसुखलाल हाथी): (क) जी हां।

(ख) राजस्थान में भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत 1-1-65 से 30-9-66 तक गिरफ्तार होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या 820 है।

(ग) 179.

कोटा में उर्वरक कारखाना

977. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा, राजस्थान में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कारखाने की स्थापना में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) यह कारखाना कब तक चालू किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) इस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा और इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) (क) से (घ). कोटा में फर्टीलाइजर के साथ पी वी सी (Fertilizer—cum—PVC) सन्यन्त्र की स्थापना के लिये मेसर्ज दिल्ली क्लाथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्ज कम्पनी लिमिटेड को एक उद्योग-लाइसेंस दिया गया है। परियोजना के 1969 के मध्य तक चालू हो जाने की आशा है। तैयार हो जाने पर परियोजना की लागत 36 करोड़ रुपये होगी। सन्यन्त्र की क्षमता निम्न प्रकार होगी—:

तैयार होने वाले मद	मीटरी टन प्रति वर्ष
एमोनिया	160,000
यूरिया	240,000
डायमोनियम फास्फेट	60,000
एमोनियम क्लोराइड	30,000

कोटा में नाइट्रोजन के रूप में 10,000 मीटरी टन प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता के एक उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये श्री बी० एल० जलान के पास भी एक लाइसेंस है किन्तु स्कीम में अभी तक कोई महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति नहीं है।

डायरियों और कलेंडरों को भेजने के लिये डाक की दरें

978. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा**: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में कैलेंडर तथा डायरियां भेजने के लिए डाक की दरों में कुछ कमी की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान दरें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्यात में कितनी वृद्धि होने की आशा है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) बनावट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शर्तों के अनुसार बनी हुई डायरियां और डेस्क कैलेंडरों की मानार्थ भेजी जाने वाली कापियां विदेश डाक में 1 सितम्बर, 1966 से छपे हुए कागज-पत्रों पर लागू रियायती दरों पर स्वीकार की जाती है। फिर भी कैलेण्डरों के बारे में कोई रद्दो बदल नहीं की गई है, जिन्हें कुछ शर्तों के अन्तर्गत छपे हुए कागज-पत्रों की दरों पर विदेशों को पहले भी भेजा जा सकता था।

(ख) छपे हुए कागज-पत्रों के डाक-प्रभार की दरें ये हैं:—

50 ग्राम तक 30 पैसे

प्रत्येक 50 ग्राम या उनके किसी अंश के लिए 15 पैसे

(ग) निश्चित कुछ नहीं बताया जा सकता, क्योंकि देश में जितना निर्यात होता है उसका डायरियों और कैलेण्डरों से कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

कोटा में मुख्य डाकघर के लिए इमारत

979. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कोटा में मुख्य डाकघर की इमारत बनाने की योजना कई वर्षों से लटकी पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस स्थान की भूमि का परीक्षण कर लिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) काम कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) तथा (घ). निर्माण-कार्य चालू होने में कोई विलम्ब नहीं हुआ । राजस्थान में कोटा में प्रधान डाकघर की इमारत बनाने की योजना जून, 1965 के अन्त में मंजूर की गई थी । तत्पश्चात् कार्यकारी/विस्तृत नक्शे और विस्तृत प्राक्कलन तैयार करने का काम आरम्भ किया गया और इस काम के टेंडर मांगे गए । निर्माण-कार्य पहले ही अगस्त, 1966 में क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सौंपा जा चुका है और ठेकेदार ने अब कार्य स्थल पर सामान इकट्ठा करना शुरू कर दिया है ।

Employees State Insurance Corporation

980. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Review Committee on Employees State Insurance Corporation has severely criticised the functioning of the Scheme in Delhi centre;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the recommendations of the said Committee; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the working of the Scheme in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In its Report which has been published, the Committee has criticised the administration of medical benefit under the Employees State Insurance Scheme in Delhi.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Central Government in consultation with the interests concerned, including the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the State Governments.

(c) As suggested by the Committee, the Corporation has already initiated action to get the dispensary buildings repaired and white-washed and measures to improve the administration of medical benefits under the Scheme in Delhi are under consideration.

Spinning Mill at Jagdalpur

981. **Shri Wadiwa:**
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Dr. Chandra Bhan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4129 on the 2nd September, 1966 and to lay a statement giving detailed reasons which led the Corporation's Board of Directors not to proceed with the much publicised Spinning Mills at Jagdalpur for providing employment to the new migrants from East Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): According to the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, held on 23rd August, 1966, there was

a discussion of the ratio of capital investment in the Spinning Mill to the number of displaced persons to be employed and the general view was that the project appeared to be rather capital intensive. Certain broader considerations like the role of the Spinning Mill in the industrialisation of Dandakaranya, were urged by some of the members. On the other hand, some other members were doubtful about the economic viability of the Project and also about the likelihood of funds being available for a new project involving capital investment of this magnitude at the present juncture. Eventually, the Board decided by a majority that the Project of the Spinning Mill to be set up at Jagdalpur may be dropped.

Media of University Education

982. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Basappa:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been sharp differences between the Planning Commission panel on education and the Education Commission on the languages to be used as media of instructions in the Universities;

(b) if so, the nature of the differences; and

(c) how the same has been resolved?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The views of the Education Commission and the Panel of the Planning Commission are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

The Education Commission's recommendation on the medium of education at the university stage, para 134 summary, is as below:

"(1). The regional languages should be adopted as media of education at the university stage in a phased programme spread over ten years.

(2) At the earlier stage of the undergraduate course, the bulk of the instruction may be given through the regional language while at the postgraduate stage, it may be in English."

2. The views of the Panel of the Planning Commission, which met in the last week of September, are as below:—

"The Group considered the question of medium of instruction at the secondary and the university stage. A majority held that the medium should be an Indian language, but there was a minority which held that one language should be the medium of instruction in all universities though there was a difference of opinion whether this should be English or Hindi. There was, however, unanimity of opinion that at the university level bilingualism is inescapable for many years to come."

(c) The recommendation of the Education Commission is serving as the basis of discussion by different bodies on educational issues. The question of any resolution in the difference of views expressed does not arise.

Ancient City Find in Darjeeling District

983. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ancient city of fortification, walls and monuments scattered among pony tracks and high cliffs has been discovered on the southern heights of the great Rangit below Badamatam in Darjeeling District; and

(b) if so, a brief account of this ancient find?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Among the ruins of Badamatam, mention may be made of a large hall of dry rubble masonry and of what might have been a fortification-wall. Besides, a large group of stone circles, simulating megalithic monuments, had also been noticed in the area. Another find meriting attention was a neolithic celt similar to those from the Kalimpong plateau.

Public Call Office in Kerala

984. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sanction was accorded in 1963 for opening a Public Call Office at Vellathooval in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons for not opening it up till now; and

(c) when it is likely to be opened?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) It could not be opened due to technical difficulties.

(c) The case is being re-examined by the Postmaster General, Kerala Circle to assess its technical feasibilty and the remunerativeness.

It is not possible at this stage to indicate the likely date for its opening.

Evictions in Kerala

985. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Maniyangadan Committee on evictions in Kerala; and

(b) the recommendation accepted by the Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The State Government have taken the following decisions on the recommendations of the Maniyangadan Committee:

(i) Survey and enumeration of the occupied areas and issue of identity cards to the occupants should be completed without any delay and on completion of this work, persons found in the forest areas without identity cards should be summarily evicted.

(ii) The Government of India should be approached to know whether the financial assistance to the State as also assistance for any colonisation scheme outside the State for displaced persons from the forest areas would be forthcoming.

(iii) To maintain *status quo* in regard to all other issues contained in the recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

Firing by Police

986. Shri P. H. Bheel: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of time Police authorities resorted to firing in September, 1966 throughout India;

(b) the number of Police stations attacked by the public or students in this period;

(c) the number of students and others killed as a result of these firings;

(d) the total value of Government or non-Government property destroyed; and

(e) the number of Police officials killed and of those who received injuries in these firings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7270/66].

Central Biological Research Laboratory at Palampur

987. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the setting up of the Central Biological Research Laboratory at Palampur has been postponed during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, when the work on the laboratory is likely to start?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The priorities of the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, of which the Biological Laboratory is a part, is yet to be decided upon.

(b) It is difficult to indicate the time schedule for setting up the Laboratory at this stage.

Education among Scheduled Tribes

988. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that no data for Orissa were made available to the Education Commission in their compilation of the figures in respect of "Education among the Scheduled Tribes (1961)" and relevant details thereunder, as per Table 6.8, page 140 of the Report of the Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the observation of the Commission that they will welcome the introduction of the new forms for statistical information and launching special investigations regarding important aspects of the spread of education amongst the tribals has been taken into account; and

(d) if so, measures of reform being proposed to be introduced?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Data about education among the Scheduled Tribes in Orissa for the year 1960-61 were received from the State Government after the statistical returns and publications were finalised and as such it was decided that these should not be taken into account.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The new form for the collection of statistics about Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been introduced with effect from 1964-65. The question of undertaking special investigations is under consideration.

Prices of Drugs

989. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of a large number of important drugs have gone abnormally high during the last two months; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check this rise in prices?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Government are not aware of any reports to the effect that the costs of a large number of important drugs have gone abnormally high during the last two months.

(b) Does not arise.

Holiday with Pay on Gandhi Jayanti

990. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers at Ayudhya Textile Mills, Delhi who were picketing in support of their demand for holiday with pay on Gandhi Jayanti Day on October 2, 1966 were lathi-charged by the watch and ward staff;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some brick-bats were thrown at the workers from inside the factory, when they were standing in front of the factory gate;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Police authorities on the spot in the matter;

(d) whether Kapra Mazdur Lal Bhanda Union has lodged complaint with the Police authorities in this connection; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The workers unions lodged a report in which such an allegation has been made.

(c) The Police rushed to the spot and brought the situation under control.

(d) Yes.

(e) A case has been registered on the report of the Lal Jhanda Union and is under investigation.

Paid Holidays in Ajudhya Textile Mills

991. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of the workers employed in Ajudhya Textile Mills, Delhi rejected the agreement signed between the Management and some Unions regarding holidays with pay and other facilities given to the workers and whether a memorandum was submitted by these workers to the Labour Department, Delhi;

(b) the steps taken by the Labour Department, Delhi Administration on the memorandum;

(c) whether the Unions signing the agreement informed the Labour Department not to register the agreement and if so, the names of such Unions; and

(d) whether the agreement is still binding on the workers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The agreement objected to was not registered.

(c) Yes, the names of the unions are Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union and Textile Mazdoor Sangh.

(d) It is not binding legally.

Holiday on Gandhi Jayanti

992. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Ajudhya Textile Mills, Delhi refused to grant a holiday to its workers with pay on Gandhi Jayanti this year though it used to be given in the past;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this holiday with pay was not given as a result of the agreement signed between the management and some Unions and if so, the names of the Unions;

(c) whether any Union among the signatories disowned the agreement later on and if so the name of the Union;

(d) the reasons given by the union for disowning the agreement; and

(e) the steps taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes; According to the management, Gandhi Jayanti was being observed as a holiday in the past without pay for employees other than the monthly rated staff.

(b) Yes. the names of these unions are (i) Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union, branch Ajudhya Textile Mills (ii) Texile Mazdoor Sangh, branch of Ajudhya Textile Mills (iii) Kapra Mill Mazdoor Sangh, branch of Ajudhya Textile Mills.

(c) Both the Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union and the Textile Mazdoor Sangh disowned this agreement (dated 15th March, 1966).

(d) The General Secretary, Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union disowned on the ground that it had been signed on their behalf by persons who had no authority and that as per their registered constitution, no person other than the General Secretary can sign any document, unless duly authorised by the Working Committee of the Union.

The Textile Mazdoor Sangh disowned the agreement on the ground that their union was not aware of any such agreement.

(e) In view of these objections, the agreement was not registered under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 read with Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules. However, the Delhi Administration, is looking into the matter and trying to settle it amicably.

Teachers in Delhi Corporation Schools

993. **Shri Nambiar:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers in the Delhi Corporation Schools went on a chalk-down strike on the 28th September, 1966;

(b) if so, the number of teachers involved in the strike; and

(c) the demands of the teachers and the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 395.

(c) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7271/66].

सितम्बर, 1966 में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के अधिवेशन के अवसर पर मंत्रियों का एरनाकुलम का दौरा

997. **श्री मुहम्मद कोया** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हाल ही में एरनाकुलम में हुए कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के कितने मंत्रियों, उप-मंत्रियों आदि ने भाग लिया;

(ख) उनके साथ कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी गये;

(ग) मंत्रियों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दैनिक भत्ते तथा यात्रा भत्ते पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ;

(घ) मंत्रियों तथा प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा के लिये पुलिस आदि के कुल कितने व्यक्ति तैनात किये गये; और

(ङ) उन पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सोने के पार्सल में पत्थर

998. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या संचार मंत्री 27 जुलाई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या 362 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर से भेजे गये सोने के पार्सलों के बारे में जिनमें पत्थर निकले थे, जांच पूरी हो गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(ख) इस मामले में कितने व्यक्तियों का हाथ है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नहीं में हो, तो जांच के पूरी होने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) पुलिस और विभागीय दोनों ही जांच अभी चल रही हैं।

(ख) पुलिस की जांच के बाद ही सूचना उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

(ग) विभागीय जांच लगभग पन्द्रह दिन के भीतर पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा जांच पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा।

Installations at Cochin

999. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation negotiated with the Burmah-Shell and other oil companies for taking over their installations at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Indian Oil Corporation are still negotiating with M/s. Caltex (India) Limited for the purchase of their installations at Cochin. There were no such negotiations with Burmah Shell or ESSO.

Movement of Petroleum Products from Bombay to Cochin

1000. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all movement of petroleum products by sea from Bombay to Cochin has been banned; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to see that the products do not move by land?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) It has been decided that the products of the Cochin Refinery will receive priority in distribution in the Cochin Supply Area. There will therefore be no movement of petroleum products by sea from Bombay to Cochin, to the extent the requirement can be met by the Cochin Refinery.

(b) Such movement by rail is neither feasible nor permitted by the Railway Board. The present pricing structure also precludes the possibility of movement from Bombay to Cochin in tank trucks by road.

Deoli Camp

1001. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been charges of corruption against the Commandant of the Central Internment Camp at Deoli;

(b) if so, since how long this has been pending; and

(c) the action taken so far in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Some complaints against the Commandant of the Central Internment Camp, Deoli were made by a contractor in June, 1965. They were considered by the Government and referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for enquiry, in February, 1966. Their report is awaited.

Re-Employment of Retired Personnel

1002. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any retired people at present who have been re-employed in his Ministry; and

(b) the special reasons for continuing them in service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) In public interest.

Land for Floorco. Factory in Quilon Taluk, Kerala

1003. Shri Imbichibava:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government are acquiring about 9 acres of land for the Floorco Factory in Kurumandal Cheri in Pravur Village of Quilon Taluk (Kerala);

(b) whether Government have received any petition from the owners of the land proposed for acquisition requesting the Prime Minister to intervene in the matter and proposing some alternatives; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) There was an application for acquisition of 6 acres and 60 cents of land in Paravur village to set up a factory for mechanised manufacture of coir matting.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps are being taken to acquire the land with the least hardship to occupants.

Private Sector Oil Companies

1004. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious differences had arisen between Government and US Private Sector Oil Companies following commissioning of Cochin Refinery with regard to the Government's stand that these Companies would no longer be allowed to market their products from Refineries in Bombay and Visakhapatnam in the Zone; and

(b) if so, the precise stand taken by the private companies and by Government and how the differences have been resolved?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Superannuation Age

1005. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise the age of superannuation in resepect of Central Government employees upto 60 years;

(b) if so, Government's attitude threto; and

(c) the extent of educated unemployment, under employment and inadequate employment in the country at present and how the proposed raising of the age of retirement will effect this situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri V. C. Shukla): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rebuilding of Khem Karan Town

1006. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan was submitted to Government for rebuilding the Khem Karan town;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, but a plan for the construction of a complex of public buildings and residential colony at a site adjacent to the old Khem Karan town has been received:

(b) The salient features are:

(i) acquisition and development of about 58 acres of land;

(ii) construction of essential public buildings, such as educational institutions, dispensary, municipal office, veterinary hospital etc;

(iii) construction of a residential colony of 275 houses of various types;

(iv) Grain market-cum-shopping centre, bus stand, Tractor workshop-cum-Training centre.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Former I.G.P. Gujarat

1007. Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether report of the Devan Commission on (Sri Ngarvala), the former I.G.P., Gujarat, has been examined by the Vigilance Commission;

(b) if so, its findings; and

(c) the action, if any, Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose C.V.C.'s findings at this stage.

(c) The matter is being pursued and further action is being taken.

Payment of Bonus

1008. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the statement made by him in the Lok Sabha on the 9th December, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings which have made exgratia payments in lieu of bonus to

their employees in terms of the Cabinet decision of 2nd Decemer, 1965;

(b) whether the quantum of such payments corresponds to the percentage prescribed by the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bonus is also being paid to Dock Workers despite their exclusion from the purview of the Act; and

(d) if so, why similar payments are not being made to employees of the major Port Trusts?

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(c) Dock Workers are being paid bonus at the major ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin in pursuance of the Bonus Commission's recommendation. At other major ports also efforts are being made to pursuade stevedores to pay bonus to Dock Workers.

(d) The question of making an exgratia payment is lieu of bonus to Port workers is under the consideration of Government.

Profit Sharing Bonus

1009. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Babisole Colliery have paid the profit sharing Bonus for 1964; and

(b) if so, when and the number of workers who were paid the Bonus?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Babisole Colliery management had drawn up a plan to make payment of profit sharing bonus for 1964 to the various categories of their employees on different dates between the period 22-9-1966 to 30-11-1966. The management have confirmed that they have started making payments accordingly. Field officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery have been adviced to verify whether the management have actually made payment in accordance with the plan drawn up by them.

Provident Fund in Coal Mines

1010. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Collieries which have not deposited the Provident Fund dues to the Coal Mines Provident Fund for the years 1964, 1965 and upto October, 1966; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of D.A. by Mines

1011. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coal Mines which have paid variable Dearness Allowances of Rs. 4.87 Paise from 1st October, 1966 following a rise in the cost of living index by 10 points; and

(b) the names of the coal mines which have not paid the above D.A.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Mines and Metals have notified on 1-10-1966 a price increase of 36 paise per tonne of coal and 48 paise per tonne of soft coke to enable the colliery owners to pay variable Dearness Allowance at enhanced rates consequent on the increase in the average All India Consumer Price Index.

Government have received reports that 479 collieries have since paid enhanced V.D.A. with effect from 1-10-66. Complete information with regard to the names of Coal Mines which have not yet paid the enhanced variable dearness allowance is not available at present.

Accident in Coal Mines

1012. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Coal Mines where fatal accidents took place during 1965 and upto 31st October, 1966; and

(b) numer of persons killed in each accident?

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). 342 fatal accidents took place during the period January, 1965 to the end of October, 1966. These accidents relate to 280 coal mines in the country and 661 persons were killed in all including 268 in the Dhori Colliery Disaster on 28-5-65. In 92.8 of the accidents the number of persons killed was one.

Malayalam in Kerala

1013. Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the progress made by Government in the introduction of Malayalam in Kerala State Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): A special officer was appointed by the State Government to study and report on the introduction of Malayalam as the official language. Based on his report, the State Government have issued two orders according to which all Departments are to introduce Malayalam in some measure at all levels in all offices. A few *ad hoc* measures have also been taken.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय

1014. **श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री छ० म० केदरिया :
श्री रमापति राव :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं ;

(ख) उन में से कितने अधिकारी राज्य सरकार सेवाओं से आये हैं और निदेशालय में पदग्रहण करने से पूर्व उनके वेतन-क्रम क्या थे तथा उनके वर्तमान वेतन-क्रम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सीधे रूप से भरती किये गये अधिकारियों के वेतन-क्रम उनके निदेशालय में पदग्रहण करते समय क्या थे और उनके वर्तमान वेतनक्रम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) (i) प्रथम श्रेणी के राजपत्रित अधिकारी— 12 (दो स्थान रिक्त हैं) (ii) द्वितीय श्रेणी के राजपत्रित अधिकारी —15 (एक स्थान रिक्त है)

(ख) और (ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Walcott and Donze Case

1015. Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the cases against Daniel Walcott and Donze have been decided;

(b) the details of the court orders passed so far; and

(c) whether any cases are still pending against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. One case against Daniel Hailey Walcott and not David Walcott and another case against Jean Claude Donze have been decided in the court.

(b) Both D. H. Walcott and J. C. Donze have been convicted and sentenced to 5 years' R. I. as stated below:

1. u/s 5 and 14 of the Foreigners Act, 1946—3 years' R. I. (for using false name).
2. u/s 5 of Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, for giving false name in Oceanic Hotel, Madras acquitted.
3. under rule 55 (2) (b) of DIR, 1962—3 years' R.I. (for possession of forged documents)
4. under rule 55 (2) (c) of DIR, 1962—3 years' R.I. (for cheating airport officials, Madras)
5. under rule 55 (2) (c) of DIR, 1962—2 years' R.I. (for cheating Hotel Oceanic, Madras)
6. under rule 26 (2) of DIR 1962—5 years' R.I. (entering India at an unauthorised place)
7. under rule 5 of the Passport Rules, 1950—3 months' R.I.
8. u/s 420 IPC (for cheating) 5 years' R.I.
9. u/s 419 IPC (cheating by impersonation) 2 years' R. I.
10. u/s 467, 471 IPC (using forged passport) 5 years' R.I.,

all sentences to run concurrently.

(c) Yes, two cases in which both Daniel Hailey Walcott and Jean Claude Donze are involved and one case each against Walcott and Donze are pending.

Investment of Scientific Research.

1016. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study conducted by the Research Survey and Planning Organisation of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research noted that investment in scientific research in India was negligible;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than 75 per cent of the capital expenditure on research was taken by the Atomic Energy Department;

(c) whether Government have considered the report and if so, the conclusions thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate into the standard of the scientific research conducted in India and, if so, when?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It has been mentioned in the Study report that as compared to developed countries investment in Scientific Research in India is negligible in terms of the national income or gross national product.

(b) The Study has indicated that about 75 per cent of the Capital expenditure on scientific research and development by the Central Government was incurred by the Atomic Energy Department during 1965-66. The major part of this expenditure related to power generation schemes of the Department which cannot be classified as research expenditure.

(c) The study indicates the trends and analysis of Government expenditure on scientific research and does not call for any specific action.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees

1017. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees have accepted the joint consultative machinery scheme and have expressed willingness to give fair trial to the same; and

(b) whether the terms offered earlier, in this behalf, have been modified and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) On the National Council, the Ministry of Home Affairs had allocated seven seats for the representatives of the employees in the Department of Communications. All the seven seats on the National Council were allocated by the Department to the N.F.P.T.E. and nominations have been received from them for acceptance by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The constitution of the Departmental Council has been discussed with the N.F.P.T.E. and a decision is likely to be taken shortly. It is not intended to make any change in the terms of the scheme offered and announced by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Displaced Persons from Chhamb-Jaurian Sector

1018. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons displaced from the Chhamb-Jaurian Sector during the Indo-Pak. conflict 1965 who have been sent back to their homes and rehabilitated so far;

(b) the number of persons still remaining outside their homes but have been rehabilitated at places away from the original homes; and

(c) the number of persons not rehabilitated so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) About 24,000 families comprising about one lakh persons were displaced from the Chhamb-Jaurian Sector during the Indo-Pak conflict 1965. Of these, about 22,000 families have been sent back to their homes and about 15,000 rehabilitated so far.

(b) and (c). About 9,000 families are still to be rehabilitated of which about 2,000 are still living in camps but are in the process of leaving them to return home. All the families which have not been rehabilitated so far will be rehabilitated as early as possible.

About 1,300 families residing on the Chhamb border have been offered alternative land for resettlement in other parts of Jammu Division. Some have started moving to the allotted lands while certain others are going back to their original villages. The exact position will be known shortly.

Regional Engineering College, Kozikode

1019. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Engineering College at Kozikode, Kerala is closed; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No, Sir The College is not closed at present. However, on account of students' strike, the College was closed from 4th to 23rd October, 1966.

Export of Petrol and Naptha

1020. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India exported Petrol and Naptha to foreign countries in 1965 and 1966;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(c) the agencies through which the export was made?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) 1965: Rs. 332.00 lakhs.

1966: 1-1-1966 to 5-6-1966—Rs. 236.00 lakhs. 6-6-1966 to 30-9-1966—Rs. 320.00 lakhs (After devaluation).

(c) Burmarh-Shell, Esso and Caltex.

UNESCO Charter for Teachers

1022. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNESCO has adopted a charter for teachers regarding their status, rights and obligations;

(b) whether Government has accepted and approved the Charter;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether a copy of the charter will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A special Intergovernmental Conference on the Status of teachers convened by Unesco in Paris from 21st September to 5th October, 1966, has approved an international instrument regarding the professional, social and economic status of teachers, as well as their rights and responsibilities.

(b) and (c). The question will be considered on receipt of the text of the international instrument from UNESCO.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Employees Provident Fund Scheme

1023. Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3879 on the 31st August, 1966 regarding Employees Provident Fund Scheme and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the proposal to amend the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 to extend the benefit of Provident Fund to certain categories of workers; and

(b) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken on the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. Sir.

(b) As a number of proposals for amendment of the Act are under consideration, it will take some more time before a decision is taken.

Gun Factory in U.P.

1024. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1639 on the 1st December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the matter regarding Gun Factory in U.P. has since been considered;

(b) whether the details have been worked out by Uttar Pradesh Government; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Details have not been worked out by the Uttar Pradesh Government.

(c) Does not arise.

कुवैत के सहयोग से उर्वरक परियोजनाएं

1025. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में कुवैत ने भारत में उर्वरक परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति में सहयोग देने के बारे में प्रस्ताव किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) (क) और (ख). जून, 1966 में भारत के दौरे पर आये कुवैत के शिष्टमण्डल ने कुवैत से आयातित अमोनिया से उर्वरक तैयार करने के लिये भारत और कुवैत की साझी पूंजी से एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का सुझाव दिया था। उसे यह बताया गया कि भारत में सस्ते कच्चे माल के उपलब्ध होने की आशा है और आयातित एमोनिया पर आधारित उर्वरक उत्पादन पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

Educational Institutes in Rural and Urban Areas

1026. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention had been drawn to the fact revealed by the All-India Educational Survey (1957-59), viz., important gaps in the distribution of educational institutions between rural and urban population; and

(b) if so, the manner and the extent by which the aforesald gaps have been filled up?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The targets for primary, middle and secondary institutions suggested in the Survey Report have already been exceeded, and the overall situation in the rural areas has become more favourable. The proportions of educational institutions at the primary, middle and secondary levels in the rural areas in 1958-59 and 1961-62 are given below:

	1958-59	1961-62
Primary level	90.1	91.1
Middle level	81.3	81.8
Secondary level	47.2	54.5

Basic Education

1027. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the elementary schools were desired to be oriented to the basic pattern during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how far this objective has been achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandaran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No statistics are collected regarding schools oriented to the basic pattern since the programme includes only introduction of a suitable common syllabus, simple crafts and other activities like social service, community living etc. not involving much expenditure. However, in so far as basic schools are concerned, in 1963-64 there were 83414 Junior Basic Schools out of a total of 3,76,619 Primary Schools and 17,085 Senior Basic Schools out of a total of 65,655 Middle Schools.

Alignment of Pipe-line carrying Naptha

1028. **Shri Radhelal Vyas:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Parashar:
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3264 or the 24th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of

Madhya Pradesh to make available to them the complete chemical analysis of white oil products and the route and alignment of the pipe-lines which are being laid for carrying Naptha from Barauni Oil Refinery to Kanpur and from Koyali Oil Refinery to Kota; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The details are being collected and will be supplied to Madhya Pradesh Government shortly.

Sex Education in Schools

1029. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Seminar of Women held recently recommended introduction of Sex education in Schools; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandaran): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Security Measures in Kashmir

1030. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level assessment of the security measures taken so far in Kashmir is expected to be made by Government in Srinagar; and

(b) if so, whether Government are satisfied that the security measures at present in the State are adequate?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The security measures in Jammu and Kashmir State are reviewed from time to time by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government, in order to ensure that whatever is necessary and possible is done in this behalf.

Prices of Sulphuric Acid

1031. Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation has been allowed to increase the prices of sulphuric acid;

(b) if so, the extent of increase permitted and since when it was allowed;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government are also aware that the factories using sulphuric acid are likely to increase the prices of their final products; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent the increase in prices?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

I.L.O. Conference

1032. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the I.L.O. is being convened in Geneva in November/December, 1966 to consider the principles of the wage structure and service conditions of Inland Transport Workers including those of Railwaymen;

(b) if so, whether any representatives from India are likely to attend the meeting; and

(c) whether any memorandum has been submitted by India and if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Yes. The 8th Session of the I.L.O. Inland Transport Committee is scheduled to be held at Geneva from the 21st November to 3rd December, 1966.

(b) Yes. A tripartite delegation from India will be attending the Session.

(c) No. Papers on the Agenda items are prepared by the International Labour Officice and the delegates will present any special views of their respective countries, in the course of the discussions.

Gorakhpur Telephone Exchange

1033. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gorakhpur Telephone Exchange is facing a crisis due to unwieldy pressure of Trunk Calls;

(b) whether Government proposes to expand it; and

(c) if so, details of the expansion programme?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The trunk traffic is high but no crisis as such, is being faced by Gorakhpur Exchange.

(b) Yes.

(c) Expansion of trunk position to double its present capacity has been planned. The extension of the exchange building for this purpose is in progress.

Vice-Chancellors' Conference

1034. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference at the meeting held in October, 1966; and

(b) the action initiated to implement them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7272/66].

Chief Vigilance Officers' Conference

1035. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Vigilance Officers attached to different Ministries and Departments was recently held in New Delhi to review the progress of anti-corruption drive; and

(b) if so, the main observations made and decisions taken in the Conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main purpose of the meeting was to pool the experience so as to improve vigilance work. It was decided that the work should be continued with vigour.

बाल पुस्तक न्यास

1036. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) दिल्ली में बाल पुस्तक न्यास को चलाने के लिए कितनी सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह न्यास कोई पत्रिका निकालता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका उद्देश्य बच्चों का मनोरंजन करना है अथवा अन्य कुछ और ; और

(घ) क्या गुड़िया संग्रहालय के लिए स्कूल के बच्चों से भी प्रवेश शुल्क लिया जाता है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) न्यास में सरकारी अथवा निजी जैसी कोई पूंजी नहीं लगी हुई है । किन्तु न्यास ने सरकार से 25 लाख रुपये का तथा अन्य व्यापारिक संगठनों से 16 लाख रुपये का ऋण लिया है ।

(ख) फिलहाल बाल पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा कोई पत्रिका नहीं निकाली जाती है । इन्द्रप्रस्थ प्रैस (जिसका न्यास मालिक है) विभिन्न ग्राहकों के लिए 'जाब वर्क' के रूप में बहुत सी पत्रिकाएं छापता है, जैसे 'इण्डियन एयर लाइनर' (इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन) 'प्राडिक्टिविटी' (राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद्), 'वर्क स्टडी क्वार्टरली (इंस्टिट्यूशन आफ वर्क स्टडी), 'शंकर्स वीकली', 'स्कल साइन्स' (राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद) ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) गुड़िया संग्रहालय में प्रवेश टिकट के जरिए किया जा सकता है । प्रौढ़ों से 50 पैसे और बच्चों से 25 पैसे लिए जाते हैं । दस अथवा इससे अधिक के दलों में आने पर स्कूली बच्चों के लिए 15 पैसे प्रति बच्चे का रियायती टिकट है । कुछ परिस्थितियों में बच्चों को संग्रहालय में निःशुल्क भी प्रवेश करने दिया जाता है ।

दिल्ली में स्कूल

1037. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने स्कूल तम्बुओं में लगते हैं और 1950-66 में ऐसे स्कूलों के लिये कितने भवनों का निर्माण किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि तम्बुओं के किराये के रूप में दी गई राशि कई भवनों के निर्माण के लिए पर्याप्त होगी ;

(ग) तम्बुओं का किराया लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या देश के किसी भाग में कोई पब्लिक स्कूल तम्बुओं में चल रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

1038. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) when the rates of stipends for boarding, given to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were fixed;

(b) whether the cost of living has risen since then; and

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to enhance the rates of stipends for boarding for schools and college students?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) In 1954-55.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Repayment of Loans by Displaced Persons in Tripura

1039. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decisions of Government to condone the repayment of a part of the loan advanced to displaced persons have been implemented in full in Tripura;

(b) if so, the number of displaced persons benefited by those decisions; and

(c) if the decisions could not be implemented in full, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The decisions could not be implemented earlier because the accounting procedure for the remission of the loans had not been finalised by the Accountant General. This has now been done. The number of those benefited will be known after implementation.

Gandhiji's Portrait

1040. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gandhiji's portraits have been exhibited in India and abroad;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have Gandhiji's portrait published officially so that there may be exact resemblance of Gandhiji; and

(c) if so, Government reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Government have not issued any instructions for the exhibition in India or abroad of the portraits of national leaders including Gandhiji.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Qualifications for the Post of Jamadar

1042. Shri Guishan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the knowledge of Hindi is compulsory for the post of Sub-Inspector (Jamadar) in the Border Security Force, Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to modify the rules to accommodate those who have only elementary knowledge of Hindi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय त्रैवार्षिक चित्र (पेंटिंग) प्रदर्शनी

1044. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ललित कला अकादमी एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय त्रैवार्षिक चित्र (पेंटिंग्स) प्रदर्शनी आयोजित कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रदर्शनी के उद्देश्य से उक्त अकादमी के सचिव को विदेश-यात्रा पर भेजा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह अपनी भ्रमण सूची के अनुसार किन-किन देशों का दौरा करेंगे और उनके इस दौरे के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० ह० चागला) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं । पिछले अक्तूबर में पांचवीं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कला कांग्रेस में भाग लेने के लिए अकादेमी के सचिव ने अपनी टोक्यो की यात्रा के दौरान विभिन्न देशों के वहां उपस्थित प्रतिनिधियों से विचार-विमर्श किया ताकि त्रैवार्षिक प्रदर्शनी में उनके भाग लेने की बात सुनिश्चित की जा सके । वापसी में वे तीन दिन के लिए हांगकांग में रुके । 15 चीजों के प्रतिलिपि जिसकी निजी

साधनों से व्यवस्था कर लेने की अनुमति है, और कोई विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर नहीं की गई।

शैक्षणिक पुस्तकों का संयुक्त प्रकाशन

1045. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शैक्षणिक पुस्तकों के संयुक्त प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किन-किन देशों के साथ कितनी पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन की योजना बनी है। और इनमें कितनी पुस्तकें इतिहास, राजनीति, समाजशास्त्र आदि विज्ञानेत्तर विषयों की हैं ;

(ख) अब तक कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सही है कि इतिहास, राजनीति, समाजशास्त्र विषयों की पुस्तकों में उनके मूल देशों के दृष्टिकोण की प्रधानता है और कई पुस्तकों में उन देशों की विदेश नीति का परोक्ष रूप से प्रचार है ; और

(घ) ऐसी पुस्तकें इस योजना के अन्तर्गत न प्रकाशित हों, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या सावधानी बरती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) पाठ्य पुस्तकों के संयुक्त प्रकाशन के लिए फिलहाल, भारत सरकार के अमेरिका, इंग्लैण्ड और सोवियत रूस के साथ सहयोग करने के कार्यक्रम हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों मे अलग-अलग विषयों की पुस्तकों की कोई विशिष्ट संख्या निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। फिर भी, समय-समय पर मानविकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को शामिल करने हुए अनेक पुस्तकों के प्रस्ताव आते हैं, जिनमें से भारतीय विशेषज्ञ चुनाव कर लेते हैं।

(ख) अब तक अमेरिकी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 379 पुस्तकें, इंगलैंड कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 279 पुस्तकें, और सोवियत रूस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 54 पुस्तकों को प्रकाशित किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). पुस्तकों को पुनः प्रकाशित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किये जाने से पहले, विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा खरीदे जाने की उपयोगिता और स्तर की दृष्टि से भारतीय विशेषज्ञों के एक पैनल द्वारा उनका मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। इस प्रकार अवांछनीय एकांगी पुस्तकों को प्रकाशन से अलग कर दिया जाता है।

Pak Infiltration in Kutch

1046. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been in recent weeks large-scale Pakistani infiltration in Kutch;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been or is being taken to counter such infiltration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पाकिस्तानी डाकू

1047. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 जुलाई, 1966 को राजस्थान के चोहरा तहसील में सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन घुस आये और उन्होंने एक व्यक्ति को गोली से मार गिराया तथा ऊंटों के एक झुण्ड को भगा ले गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में नागरिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार क्या विशेष व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). 31 जुलाई, 1966 को कोई ऐसी घटना नहीं हुई।

(ग) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में नियमित गश्त की व्यवस्था है ।

I.A.S./I.P.S. Quota for Mysore

1048. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of officers in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres fixed for Mysore to serve the Central Government;

(b) the actual number of officers deputed to serve the Central Government at present in both the cadres;

(c) the reasons for the shortage if any; and

(d) the time by which the same will be made up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b).

	Central Deputation Quota for Mysore	*No. of officers on deputation to the Central Government*
I.A.S.	33	23
I.P.S.	16	13

(c) and (d). The Central Deputation quota of Mysore has recently been increased from 28 to 33 for I.A.S. and from 11 to 16 for I.P.S. The increased quota will be drawn upon as and when officers are needed by the Central Government and suitable officers become available.

Strike in the Delhi Engineering College

1049. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of the Delhi Engineering College held a strike on the 24th October, 1966 to protest against inadequate staff, ill-equipped laboratories, over-bearing attitude of the Principal and some other staff members, victimisation of students and mismanagement of the hostel;

(b) if so, the steps taken to look into the matter; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration has looked into the demands made by the students, and has taken action in respect of some of them. The Delhi University is also examining the issues relating to academic matters. The officials of the Administration have had talks with the students and have advised them to give up the strike. The students, however, continue to abstain themselves from the classes.

Drilling of Oil

1050. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil wells drilled so far in India and how many are in production;

(b) the average cost of sinking a well so far;

(c) the total cost of exploration and drilling and production of oil upto the surface including tankage and other facilities; and

(d) the average production of oil per well and the average cost of production of crude oil per ton in India?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The total No. of wells drilled so far up to 30th September, 1966 is 1754, of which 870 are now in production.

(b) Rs. 16.76 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 168.21 crores.

(d) The average production per well on an all-India basis is 43.10 tonnes per day and the average cost of production Rs. 37.4 per tonne.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation

1051. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the Annual Income of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation;

(b) the brief outline of disbursements made during the last three years by the Organisation; and

(c) the control exercised by Government over the management of funds and programmes of the organisation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) About Rs. 3.5 crores.

(b) The disbursements from the Fund are mostly made for providing welfare facilities such as housing, medical, educational, recreational and water supply, and for setting up of cooperative credit societies and cooperative stores, for the benefit of persons employed in coal mining industry. A statement showing the main items of disbursements during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7273/66].

(c) The Fund is administered by the Central Government with the assistance of a tripartite Advisory Committee, of which the Chairman is a Joint Secretary of the Ministry. The Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner and other officers of the Fund are all Government servants. Normal financial rules and orders of the Government as applicable to Government establishments, also apply to the Fund.

List of Black-marketers

1052. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item (*vide* the *Times of India*, 21st October, 1966, late edition, that the National Federation of Indian Women "will soon prepare a list of black-marketers";

(b) if so, whether such a list has been prepared and reached Government; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Nathi): (a) The following news item which appeared in the *Times of India*, Bombay edition, dated October, 20, 1966 has been noticed:

> "New Delhi, October 19. A list of black-marketeers will soon be prepared by the National Federation of Indian Women. A country wide drive to prepare the list will be launched. It will be sent to various State Governments.
>
> At its last meeting, the federation offered to help the Government by taking steps to ensure that the price line is maintained in the various regions. The Secretary of the federation is of the view that the prices should be checked at the manufacturer's level. The federation has also decided to hold demonstrations before the offices of leading manufacturers."

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Resettlement Organisation

1053. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2561 on the 17th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the name of the Promotion Posts directly filled up through the agency of employment exchange;

(b) the composition of the Departmental Promotion Committee; and

(c) the powers and functions of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Nil.

(b) The Departmental Promotion Committee consists of:—

(i) Head of Office/Department or an officer nominated by him; and

(ii) other officers who are familiar with the work of the candidates to be considered for promotion.

(c) The powers vested in the Members of the Departmental Promotion Committee are enumerated in the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time *vide* their Office Memoranda No. 33/46-Ests(R) dated 17th June, 1946, No. F.1|1|55-RPS, dated 17th February, 1955, and No. 1|4|55-RPS, dated 16th May, 1957 Copies of which are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7274/66].

Price of Crude Oil

1054. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working group on oil prices submitted a Report in 1965;

(b) whether it has been strongly urged therein that an investigation into the causes of the high price of crude oil is necessary in order to safeguard the position in future; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The question of getting price adjustments on imported crude oil has been constantly engaging the attention of Government and during the last two years, substantial price reductions have, in fact, been obtained.

Linemen in P. & T. Department

1055. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of linemen employed by the Post & Telegraph Department throughout the country;

(b) their pay scale; and

(c) the number amongst them who have been confirmed?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 17,572.

(b) Rs. 75—1—85—EB—2—95.

(c) 12,158.

Abductions in Delhi

1056. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been two cases of abduction of Young married women in South Delhi recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Police arrangements in South Delhi are inadequate; and

(c) the steps taken to trace the culprits and the action proposed to be taken to ensure security of life of the residents of South Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The women have been recovered and two accused persons in each of the two cases have been arrested. Vigorous efforts to trace the remaining two culprits are being

made. Patrolling in the affected areas has been intensified to restore confidence in the public.

सेवानिवृत्त अध्यापकों की सेवाओं का लाभ उठाना

1057. **श्री राम हरख यादव :** क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने बड़ी संख्या में सेवा निवृत्त अध्यापक चुने हैं, जो आयोग की 1966–67 में सेवा-निवृत्त अध्यापकों की सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने की योजना में भाग ले सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उनकी सेवाओं का प्रयोग कितने समय के लिये किया जायेगा; और

(घ) उन्हें क्या कार्य सौंपा जाएगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) योजना के अन्तर्गत, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने 1966–67 वर्ष के लिए 23 सेवानिवृत्त अध्यापकों को चुना है।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के उन विशिष्ट अध्यापकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करने में सहायता की जा रही है, जिन्होंने सामान्य वार्धक्य-निवृत्ति आयु पार कर ली है किन्तु वैसे अध्यापन तथा अनुसन्धान करने में समर्थ हैं। प्रत्येक अध्यापक को 6,000 रुपये का वार्षिक मानदेय तथा 1000 रुपये का वार्षिक अनुदान दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा जिस संस्था में अध्यापक कार्य करता है, वह संस्था भी उसको 4000 रुपये वार्षिक की सहायता दे सकती है। चुनाव विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की एक समिति द्वारा किये जाते हैं।

(ग) प्रारम्भ में यह सहायता तीन वर्ष तक दी जा सकती है और 68 वर्ष की आयु तक एक बार में दो वर्ष तक और बढ़ाई जा सकती है तथा अपवाद के मामलों में 68 वर्ष की आयु के बाद भी दी जा सकती है।

(घ) अध्यापकों से अपने अनुसंधान कार्य के अतिरिक्त, अध्यापन/सेमिनार कार्य में प्रत्येक सप्ताह कम से कम 6 घंटे तक भाग लेने की उपेक्षा की जाती है।

Department of Adult Education in Universities

1058. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a Seminar, recently held by the Asian South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education, a strong plea was made to all the countries of Asia to set up a Department of Adult Education in all the Universities;

(b) if so, the main details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main details are given below:—

1. The Seminar has recommended that Universities should undertake extra-mural adult education activities and establish separate Departments for this purpose.

2. The recommended functions of this Department are as follows:—

(a) *Training*:

(i) The special contribution of Universities should be to train the trainers of adult literacy.

(ii) The training programme should have a functional approach and should prepare personnel for planning, implementation evaluation and training in adult literacy.

(iii) The duration of training should be about 6 months.

(iv) The content of training should include adult psychology, culture and history of the community; methods of planning and evaluation; techniques and teaching methods; field experience; use of instructional material.

(b) *Research and Evaluation*:

(i) Universities should place emphasis on action research e.g., pilot projects, experimental approaches, preparation of vocabularies etc.

(ii) Research should include evaluation.

(c) *Publications*:

These would include:—

(i) Manuals for literacy teachers and administrators.

(ii) Model literature material.

(iii) Graded reading material for continuing and functional education.

(iv) Graded supplementary material.

(v) Annotated bibliographies of adult literacy literature.

(c) The report is under examination.

12.14 hrs.

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: I have received this intimation from the Home Minister that he would make a statement giving information on the Delhi incidents because that was being asked for. That would be done at 5.30 today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Which Home Minister? That intimation has been signed by whom?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not the senior Minister? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I have told that Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi has signed it (*Interruption*).

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Is he the present Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When I am speaking nobody else should speak. It is a wrong thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How has he signed it, as Minister of State or Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: He has signed "Jaisukh Lal Hathi".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not by designation, by name only.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I know whether Shri Nanda is keeping well? Why is he not making that statement?

Shri Nambiar: He has already resigned or he is likely to resign?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have also asked the Minister of Health to make a statement on the nurses' strike and she would be making that statement at 5.45 P.M. to day.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरीके से चार, चार आदमी तो एक साथ मैं नहीं बुला सकता ।

श्री बागड़ी: मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सब ठीक है लेकिन मैं चार आदमियों को तो यकलख्त नहीं बुला सकता और जब तक मैं किसी को आइडेंटीफ़ाई न करूं इस तरह से एक साथ बोलना शुरू कर देना तो उचित नहीं है । श्री बागड़ी ।

श्री बागड़ी : अख़बारों में यह छपा है और रेडियो से यह ख़बर आई है कि श्री नन्दा

का इस्तीफा मंजूर हो गया है लेकिन जबकि सदन चल रहा हो तो इस बारे में सदन के अन्दर पहले इत्तिला न दे कर के बाहर इस बात को चला देना यह सदन का अपमान है। बार बार यहां सदन में यह बात कही जाती आई है। इसके अलावा और दो मंत्रियों के बारे में भी इस्तीफ़े का आम जिक्र है, श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी और श्री मनुभाई शाह के बारे में तो मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह से सदन को गुमराह न किया जाये और उस का अपमान न किया जाये और जब सदन चल रहा हो तो सब से पहले सदन को यह सब बतलाया जाये यह मेरी आप से विनती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यूं तो ऐसी बातों में सदन का वक्त लेना कुछ उचित नहीं मालूम पड़ता क्योंकि अफ़वाहों से हमें कोई वास्ता नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री डांगी : नन्दा साहब का इस्तीफ़ा मंजूर हो गया है यह अखबारों में और रेडियो में आ गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये: मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हरि विष्णु कामत।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It has come in the newspapers.

Mr. Speaker: The House should not concern itself with what appears in the newspapers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise on a point of order under the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 376, about the arrangement of the business of the House. After some struggle yesterday, we have been successful in getting the first Calling Attention Notice on the agenda paper today. But I find a curious foot-note that it is to be taken up at 6 O'Clock this afternoon.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is always done.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now, may I invite your attention to rule 197 read with the amended rules regarding the arrangement of business amended only last session or the session before that? I will read rule 197 first. Sub-rule (1) says:

> "A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker,"

—that is already secured, because it is in the Order Paper—

> "call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date."

The last sub-rule of that rule says:

> "The proposed matter shall be raised after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon and at no other time during the sitting of the House."

Please mark the words "at no other time during the siting of the House" Now, it has hapenned in the past. I do concede, that whenever 2 or 3 calling attention notices were given, you, Sir, in your wisdom which is never questioned in the House, ordained that the second one may be taken up later on in the evening, say, 6 O'Clock. Well and good; we did not question it at all. Today, after waiting for a week, प्रतीक्षा में आनन्द है—we had waited for a week—we have got this calling attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: I said yesterday that I called the Minister....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, this House, after all, is the mirror of the aspirations of the people, the instrument of the will of the people,

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

and I do hope you will have some patience with us of the opposition, as with the members of the Congress Party. Now, you said yesterday that you had sent this to the Minister concerned, but we were under the impression, may be a wrong impression—because we are not infallible—that it would be taken up today morning. You have told us in the last session, or the session before that, that a Minister is usually given two or three days to make a statement, whether he accepts it or not. We waited and waited for 8 days now and we are happy that it has at least been reached. Under this rule, read with the amended rule with regard to the arrangement of the business of the House, how does it read? First of all, oath or affirmation, then obituary references, then questions (including short notice questions) and then, immediately after that, calling attention notices. This rule makes it mandatory that, unless the Speaker is satisfied and unless there are convincing reasons to the contrary, the calling attention notice that is on the Order Paper, that is, the first one if not the subsequent one, must be taken up after questions and before the regular business is entered upon.

An hon. Member: No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not just say, "No". Listen and then think about it, if you can.

Then, sub-rule (1) says that the Minister may ask for time. That is all right. The Minister is present there. He is sitting there as large as life. Has he asked for time? We do not know. If he has written to yau a private letter, it is another matter. If he has asked for time, we are completely in the dark about that. But usually the convention or tradition has been that you call the Member concerned, he reads out the calling attention notice and the Minister asks for time. Almost everyone has asked for time in the past. I know that. If he asks for time, we have no objection. But today in the Oreder Paper itself the footnote says.....

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Even then the Speaker must be satisfied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For everything the Speaker has to be satisfied. We cannot do anything if he is not satisfied. That goes without saying.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): He does not look very satisfied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My colleague, Shri Nath Pai, says that you do not look satisfied about this matter at all. I do not know; I do not presume anything about it.

Without the Minister asking for time publicly, in the House, the business has been so listed that this is to be taken up at 6 O'Clock in the evening. The rules are all in consonance with article 118, clause (1), of the Constitution and the Rules Committee is the sole authority, so far as this House is concerned, to recommend changes in the rules. If there has been a change in this rule, rule 197, the Rules Committee should have recommended that rule and it should have been published in the bulletin concerned. I have scanned all the bulletins in the last few days one after another, but no change in the rule has been notified in the bulletin so far.

Now, what happened yesterday? It is a sad commentary on the ugly disarray in the ranks of the Government party (*Laughter*).

An hon. Member: Yes, Why laugh?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Hardly had the words that had fallen from, the assurance given by, the Leader of the House disappeared into thin air when there was no quorum in the House. Here is the record. At 16.48 hours my gallant friend, Shri Radhelal Vyas had the honour....

An hon. Member: All honour to him!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A member of the Congress Party had the guts to rise on a point of quorum. Shri Radhelal Vyas said:—

"There is no quorum in the House."

A very good statement he made.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Please read also the earlier statement of Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That you read for me. I am not going to read that and waste the time of the House. He is asking me to waste the time of the House. Let him read it.

I am glad the reporters mark the time also; otherwise, we would not have known the time. At 16.48 what happens? You were not there unfortunately, but some Chairman was there. The Chairman says:—

"The bell is being run—Still",

he says—he must have had a little pang in his heart perhaps—

"Still there is no quorum"

Then what happens? Then, he says —another direction from the Chair—

"The bell may be rung a second time".

Look at the disarray in the ranks of the Congress Party! The Leader of the House gave us a solemn assurance in your Chamber and then in the House that at 6 O'Clock and afterwards they will ensure the quorum because they have come before the House to change these rules. But what happens? Again, the Chairman says:—

"The second bell has been run and still there is no quorum."

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): For whom the bell tolls?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What a pathetic confession or admission, "...and still there is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow."?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): जो साधू मरे थे सब लोग उन के रंज में थे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even today in the morning there was no quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To sum up, I would briefly say this. I would plead with you, because you are the supreme custodian of the rights, the liberties and the privileges of this House, if you fail us, Parliament will fail. But knowing you so well, as I do, I am confident that you will not fail. This listing of the business at 6 O'Clock today.....

Shri Tyagi: How many points? (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please keep quiet.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहले सुन लो उस के बाद बोलो ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have kept quiet after Tashkent. This footnote, I venture to submit, could not have been done with the wholehearted concurrence of those who are concerned at the highest level here. I venture to suggest that it is a clumsy ruse, if not a dirty trick, on the part of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Knowing you well, I am confident that you will not be a party to this dirty trick. It is a ruse on the House. I hope this matter will be taken up now.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing so extra-ordinary as should be emphasized in this manner, as has been done by the hon. Member....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not? It is very important. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Hear me.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is a dirty trick planned by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and not you.... (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ask him to keep quiet.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के दबाव से कानून का उल्लंघन नहीं होना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: I had said yesterday that I had sent the Call Attention notice to the Minister for information. It must be made clear first that I do not ask for his permission or concurrence. It is only the information that I want to get before I decide it. I was inclined to accept and, therefore, I had asked him to give some information about it. I have also ruled that if I do not get information within 48 hours, I will be obliged to put it on the list. Because I had not got that reply, I had to put it on the list and I....

An hon. Member: Shame!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the question of shame?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They do not heed your advice. And what is all this coming to? Let them all get out. (*Interruptions*)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It is very unparliamentary.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath has read the amended rules and he himself quoted them. They are not amended rules. They are rather Directions by the Speaker about the precedence that the business shall have and there it is put down definitely, "unless the Speaker otherwise directs." Therefore, there is no wonder if I have concurred and I have myself put it at 6 O'Clock. Then again....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You take the entire blame on you.

Mr. Speaker: May be. Then again, rather I left an opportunity for the Opposition that there might be some Call Attention notice that might come up today. Here is the Minister asking for time that he will answer it at 5.45 P.M. I have read it and the House knows it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister asked for time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He had eight days.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has asked for time that she would be able to make that statement and answer the Call Attention notice at 5.45 P.M. I read that just now to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In this case, the Minister has not asked for time.

Mr. Speaker: Then again, I say that that was an addition. I rather left an opportunity for the Opposition that I have given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me...

Mr. Speaker: As regards the calling-attention-notice about nurses, I have announced that that would be taken up; the hon. Minister has asked for time up to 4.45 P.M. and she will be making a statement.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear my submission....

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): This question was about the calling-attention-notice on the question of scarcity conditions in UP and Bihar, this had been given on the first day and on the second day and repeatedly. Yesterday also you had given it to the Minister saying....

Mr. Speaker: There also, the hon. Member should realise that for four days we had been discussing the No-confiedence Motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : नौं दिन से ज्यादा हो गए हैं ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I do not know why the Minister has not been ready with an answer today.

श्री मधु लिमये : ध्यानाकर्षण और अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का आपस में क्या सम्बन्ध ह ? कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Shri Nath Pai: In the first place, I should like very respectfully to draw your attention to this fact that we would plead with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the impracticability of his suggestion be taken into consideration, because that is borne out by the fact that it is already past 12.30 P.M.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That has been demolished already.

Shri Nath Pai: In the eagerness to rectify their own past lapses, let him not behave in a manner which sets up a dangerous precedent.

I want to recall to you a very important sanction which you had given. The precedent used to be in this House, till you changed it with the concurrence of Government and the leaders of the Opposition Groups, on every day on every important development or occurrence in the country, an adjournment motion, and there used to be a spate of them every day, and those adjournment motions used to be brought up here. You then made an appeal and suggested that unless there was an extraordinarily important matter you would not allow an adjournment motion. We told you that this was an inherent right. To that you replied like this. This is all in an agreement. You replied that Members would be allowed to table calling-attention notices in place of adjournment motions. We said that the calling-attention-notice would not meet the purpose. You then extended this right and said that questions would be allowed to be asked at the rate of one per each party.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only signatories could ask.

Shri Nath Pai: First you had said that one question would be allowed for each party, and then you said that chance would be given to the signatories to the notice. This was the clear understanding. This was agreed to by the whole House, and we thus gave away a very important right, namely that of moving adjournment motions. It is at this stage that this is not even allowed to be mentioned. For, what we are today doing is in accordance with a well-established convention which is the result of a deliberate agreement reached with the concurrence of the whole House; it is this today which is in jeopardy. This was the concensus then, and the Speaker gave his sanction to it, and, therefore, it had the authority. And it is that which is being violated now. That brings us into a difficulty especially men like me who temporarily are not able to raise the volume of their voice and claim your attention. I would ask whether the new rule is Spencer reversed in the Lok Sabha in India, namely not survival of the fittest but the survival of the loudest. The Minister of Parliament are Affairs could not get any agreement so far on this question, and I am sure you would bear me out with the help of the Secretariat if necessary, and I think that Shri Satya Narayan 'Singh' or Sinha, unless his memory fails....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is a 'Simha' a lion.

Shri Nath Pai: I would, therefore, submit that it is in your hands now. We do not want anything except what was clearly understood and what practice has prevailed in the House for long and what has been long enjoyed by this House. An arbitrary and mechanical curtailment and infringement of this well established convention is the thing which is bringing in a new precedent which is not likely to enhance the liberties of the House.

[Shri Nath Pai]

Finally, I want to know whether I am quoting you aright. I want to ask whether this is not in jeopardy..

Shri Tyagi: It is not a debate.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a very important matter.....

Mr. Speaker: There was a debate once on this matter, and there was a debate for a second time when an attempt was made to have the decision rescinded.....

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That is not the question, but the question is this. You had just now said that you had written to the Minister and given him notice that within 48 hours he should reply. You did not tell us whether he had replied saying that he wanted time. You did not answer that question and there was no reply to that. That is a very important thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No courtesy even.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: When you have given notice, he would at least say that he wants time and it should not be taken up today.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Ranga: It is an important thing, and we are not able to discuss it here. Are we the only people to respect the Chair? Is it not their duty also to respect the Speaker? Why is there a Speaker at all? Let us consider that very important issue. Why do we want a Speaker at all in this House? We want the Speaker to be respected both by the Opposition as well as by Government. Many a time you have drawn our attention to this that we did not behave as well as you thought we should have behaved, and we accepted your judgment. But when it comes to the Ministers, what happens? How many times have they flouted the directions, the advice, the suggestions made by the Speaker? Should we not have an occasion to take them to task in regard to that particular matter?

Here is a blatant, glaring, disobedience on their part, showing disregard to the Speaker. It is not you we are concerned with; we are concerned with the Speaker. You are there today as Speaker; tommorrow there would be another gentleman there. But we are concerned with the office of Speaker.

What happens? What are the rules? What is the convention here? When the Speaker sends a call attention notice to the Minister, he asks him that within two days, or at the most three days he should be prepared to answer. They do not reply. Then the Speaker again writes to them. They ignore that also.

Mr. Speaker: Again on.

Shri Ranga: All right.

Mr. Speaker: Then I put it on the agenda.

Shri Ranga: What does that mean? It means that they disobey you or you disobey them. You cannot disobey them, because they have got to obey you. That is certain. When they disobey you, what does that mean? You are forced now to enforce the law by yourself as a judge. Instead of being in the position of commanding from them implicit obedience, you are faced with a position in which they do these things in a deliberate manner.

Three days were given to him. He was reminded also—I am sure—and in spite of it, he does not care. He does not care to give a reply to the Speaker. If he had not cared to give a reply to our Secretary, even that would have been a terrible offence. But on top of it, they treat the Speaker in this manner. Do you mean to say that there is no redress at all

in this House and it is not possible to take the Minister to task?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Adding insult to injury!

Shri Ranga: There was another case. There was a Minister who had to answer a short notice question on a particular day. You called him. He would not rise in his seat. It—is within your memory—he would not rise. Then you reminded him of his duty. What did he do then? He had the temerity to say that he had no information. Then your secretariat had to remind you and were able to tell him that he knew and the answer was already sent to your office; therefore, it was his duty to answer it. Did he answer it? Did he think it proper to apologise to you and the House? No. But in your generosity—that is the real trouble; you are too generous—you allowed that Minister to go scot-free when he should have been condemned and censured in this House. Never before has a thing like that happened in all the years that I have been in this House.

Therefore, I am not prepared to agree with you when you say 'it is another matter'. We cannot allow these things to go on in this manner, when such things are simply dismissed as being of no consequence.

We find now that these Ministers are really intent on disobeying, disregarding and ignoring the existence of the Speaker here. We must have a clear assurance from Government that they would show some sense of regard to, respect for, and compliance with, your wishes, as we are expected to do. If they do not do it, then as I told them yesterday, and I repeat it today, it only means that they have made up their mind to make short shrift of parliamentarianism and democracy in this House.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There are two points (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I will call one by one.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: मैं अपना प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर रेज करने के लिये एक घंटे से खड़ा हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं भी पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाने के लिये कितनी देर से खड़ा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि जो सदस्य खड़ा हो, मुझे उस को बुलाना ही होगमा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर सब सदस्यों को बुलाना चाहिए और उन को व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने का अवसर देना चाहिए । मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कार्य-सूची के बारे में है । मैं शार्ट-नोटिस क्वेस्चन के तुरन्त बाद खड़ा हो गया था, लेकिन अभी तक मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया है । आध घंटा हो गया है । मैं कितना धीरज रखूं ?

Shri Tyagi: I remind you that there is an established practice not only here in other parliaments as well. The opposition or other members have got a right to raise points of order. Of course, they have just to put the point exactly, not to deliver speeches, but when a point of order is raised....

श्री मधु लिमये: यह किन को सीख दे रहे हैं ? हम अपना काम अच्छी तरह जानते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सीख तो हर एक मेम्बर मुझे देता है । मैं सीखने के लिए तैयार हूं । दूसरे माननीय सदस्य क्यों घबराते हैं ?

Shri Tyagi: I want to raised one point for your ruling. Points of order are raised and then the Speaker gives his ruling. Unless the Speaker is anxious to collect the reactions of others on that point of order, no debate is permitted. So, if a point of order is raised, immediately after that the Speaker's ruling is given, and the point is immediately finished. So, let not points of order be a matter of regular debate.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को लेकर एक सीधा प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं । संविधान और नियम बनाम अध्यक्षीय निर्णय और परम्परा, इस का फ़ैसला इस सदन में हमेशा के लिये होना चाहिए । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि जब परम्परा और अध्यक्षीय निर्णय कांग्रेस पार्टी के हक में जाता है, तो संविधान और नियमों को ख़त्म कर दिया जाये और जब संविधान तथा नियम कांग्रेस पार्टी के हक में जाते हैं, तो परम्परा को ख़त्म कर दिया जाये । इस बात को अब बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जायेगा । मैं इस बारे में आप का साफ़ निर्णय मांगता हूं । मैं आप का ध्यान नियम 372 की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं, जो इस प्रकार है :

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

नियम यह था, लेकिन परम्परा यह थी कि आप मन्त्री के वक्तव्य के बाद प्रश्न पूछने देते थे । उस तरफ़ के सदस्यों ने उस परम्परा के ख़िलाफ़ आप को अपील की और आप को इस बात के लिए मजबूर किया कि आप सोच-समझ कर, कानूनी पहलुओं को देख कर, नये सिरे से अपना फ़ैसला दें और वह फ़ैसला आपने रिजर्व रखा है । यहां पर जो परम्परा बनी थी उसको नियम का आधार लेकर इस प्रकार ख़त्म कर दिया गया ।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं जो अनुदानों की मांगों के बारे में है । वह अनुच्छेद इस प्रकार है :

"So much of the said estimates as relates to the expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the House of the People, and the House of the People shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein."

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस वक्त अनुदानों का सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप के सामने सिद्धान्त की बात रख रहा हूं । आप दूसरे सदस्यों को पंद्रह-पंद्रह मिनट देते हैं मैं केवल पांच मिनट लूंगा और उस में एक बात भी फालतू नहीं कहूंगा । मैं सिद्धान्त की बात रख रहा हूं उस को सुनने के बाद आप अपना फ़ैसला दीजिए । इस का मतलब यह है कि हम कट-मोशन्ज दे सकते हैं । नियम 208, 209 और 210 के मातहत किसी भी अनुदान की मांग पर हम को कट-मोशन देने का अधिकार है—लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के अनुदानों पर भी । लेकिन आप ने इन अनुदानों की मांगों पर हमारे कटौती प्रस्तावों को खारिज किया । किस आधार पर ? इस आधार पर कि यहां पर परम्परा बन गई है, आप का निर्णय हो चुका है । इस प्रकार संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 और नियम 208, 209 और 210 को भी ख़त्म कर दिया गया ।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान नियम 197(5) की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जो कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस के बारे में है । वह नियम इस प्रकार है :

"The proposed matter shall be raised after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon and at no other time during the sitting of the House."

जब कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस के बारे में श्री कामत और हम लोग इस नियम का आधार लेते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि परम्परा इस के विपरीत है ।

इस बारे में मेरा वर्गीकरण तो यह है कि सब से पहले संविधान उस के बाद कानून और

नियम, उस के बाद अध्यक्षीय निर्देश, उस के बाद अध्यक्षीय निर्णय और परम्परा । लेकिन जब संविधान के अनुच्छेद और नियम हमारे हक में जाते हैं, तो उन को खत्म कर दिया जाता है और जब कभी संविधान के अनुच्छेद और नियम उन लोगों के हक में जाते हैं, तो आप परम्परा को खत्म कर देते हैं । मैं हमेशा के लिए आप का फैसला चाहता हूं कि इस में सार्वभौमिकता किस की मानी जायेगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि एक क्रम बनाया जाये और उस के अनुसार ही सारा काम-काज चले ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ठीक है कि सब से पहले संविधान है, उस के बाद कानून और रूल्ज हैं और उस के बाद डायरेक्शन्ज हैं । इस में कोई शक नहीं है । इस में पूछने की क्या बात है ? इस हाउस में कभी भी आर्टिकल 113 का भंग नहीं किया गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : किया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक माननीय सदस्य को इस बात का हक है कि वह किसी भी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में कट-मोशन्ज दे, लेकिन यह हाउस कोई कट-मोशन्ज डिस्कस करेगा या नहीं, यह इस हाउस की मर्जी है । यह हाउस मिनिस्ट्रीज को चुन लेता है कि हम फलां फलां मिनिस्ट्रीज पर डिस्कशन करेंगे और फलां फलां पर नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पंद्रह साल में एक दफा तो लोक सभा और राज्य सभा को लेते । रूल 208, 209 और 210 के अनुसार हम को अधिकार है कि हम किसी भी मंत्रालय के बारे में कटौती-प्रस्ताव दे सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हाउस सावरेन है । वह फैसला कर सकता है कि वह किन किन मिनिस्ट्रीज को डिस्कस करेगा ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : राज्य सभा की मांगों के बारे में आप ने तीन दिन पहले जो फरमाया था, उस से धारा 113 का भंग हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरी बात है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह दूसरी बात नहीं है वह इसी से जुड़ी हुई बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस मिनिस्ट्री को देखा जाये और किस को छोड़ दिया जाये, यह फैसला करना इस हाउस का अधिकार है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पंद्रह सालों में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के अनुदानों में से किसी को नहीं देखा गया है । इस तरह से आप डिफेंस मंत्रालय की मांगों को भी खत्म कर देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी वक्त भी कांस्टीट्यूशन के किसी आर्टिकल का भंग नहीं हुआ है । इस बारे में यह हाउस ही हमेशा फैसला करता रहा है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: Point of order, Mr. Banerjee has been standing.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी बार-बार खड़ा हो रहा हूं । अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं भी उस को व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कह दूं । आप सब को बुला रहे हैं, लेकिन आप मेरी तरफ भी इनायत कीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब सब कह रहे हैं, तो आप भी कह दीजिए । इसी तरह व्यवस्था के प्रश्न बनते हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. Kindly read Direction 2.

Shri Tyagi: How can a point of order be a subject of discussion?

Mr. Speaker: I am not discussing it. He is raising a different point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The point is that Mr. Tyagi has not become mature in 15 years, I have become mature in ten years!

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री त्यागी ओवर-मेच्योर हो गए हैं, इसी लिए ऐसा हो रहा है ।

Shri Nambiar: Over-mature!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Direction 2 says:

"Unless the Speaker otherwise directs the relative precedence of the classes. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में कह दिया गया है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए । मैं दो मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लेना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बात कही जा चुकी है, उस को दोहराना जरूरी नहीं है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मुझे अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिये ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य एक एक कर के कहेंगे । वे दो बजे तक इस मामले को चलायेंगे ।

श्री वाणी (इन्दौर) : हम ने कल यही तो कहा था ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को इन लोगों को कहना चाहिए कि वे कार्यवाही को डिस्टर्ब न करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब सदस्यों को कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर तहम्मुल बहुत जरूरी है । एक तो इसी तरफ से मेरे कानों में यह डाला जा रहा है कि साढ़े बारह बज गए हैं. . . .

श्री बागड़ी : साढ़े बारह बजे का कोई विधान नहीं है । वह नहीं चलेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी तरफ से मुझे कहा जा रहा है कि साढ़े बारह बज गए हैं . . . .

Shri Nath Pai: It shows only its impracticability.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उस डिसिजन को वर्क आउट कर के डिमान्स्ट्रेट किया जाता कि वह इमप्रैक्टिकेबल है, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता । अगर उस डिसिजन को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाता, उस डिसिजन का चलने दिया जाता, तो हाउस खुद रोयलाइज करता कि वह इमप्रैक्टिकेबल है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : हम देख रहे हैं कि वह इमप्रैक्टिकेबल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन बजाये इस के कि उस को एनफोर्स किया जाये और उस पर चलने की कोशिश की जाये, और इस तरह से रुकावट डाली जा रही है कि कोई काम न चल सके ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is is still born. It will remain a dead letter.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): After the admonition of the Leader of the Swatantra Party, I am entitled to be heard. I want to say a few words.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप ने कहा समय मांगा उन्होंने . . . .(*Interruptions*)

Just see. Too much of indiscipline.

Mr. Speaker: He should not say like that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should he get up and speak like this now, Sir? We are thrown out every day; we do not feel regret. But there is indiscipline to the core there.

Now, Sir, kindly allow me to make my submission.

वी प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर हैं अध्यक्ष महोदय। पहले तो आप ने यह कहा है कि मंत्री महोदय ने समय मांगा था आपसे और इसीलिए आपने 6 बजे का समय रखा। उस के पहले एक बात और कही कि हमारी हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहिबा 5 बजकर 45 मिनट पर या साढ़े 5 बजे बयान देंगी। तो मैं यह आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरा नाम चूंकि सब से पहले है और मैं ने नोटिस 26-27 अक्तूबर को दिया है, उस वक्त नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन की बात कोई नहीं थी और मंत्री महोदय को अगर 26-27 तारीख से आज तक समय नहीं मिला उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जो डाउठ की सिचुएशन है उस की जानकारी करने के लिए तो मैं समझता हूं मुझे आप माफ करें, मैं यह साजिश तो नहीं कहूंगा लेकिन यह जरूर कुछ उधर से कोशिश हो रही है कि आप का सहारा लेकर, आपके फैसले का सहारा लेकर इस चीज को इतना डिले कर दिया जाय कि हाउस में उस समय कोरम न रहे और यह 30-35 आदमी जिन्होंने कालिंग अटेंशन पर दस्तखत किये हैं उन को सवाल पूछने का मौका न मिले।

दूसरा जो हेल्थ मिनिस्टर का है, उस के बारे में मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप का डाइरेक्शन 47-ए में कालिंग अटेंशन के बारे में है। उस में आप ने कालिंग अटेंशन तो ऐडमिट नहीं किया लेकिन आप ने यह बात कही कि वह इस पर बयान देंगी। तो जिस वक्त वह बयान देंगी उसी वक्त दीक्षित जी खड़े हो जायेंगे और कहेंगे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर, कोई सवाल नहीं हो सकता . . (व्यवधान)

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to submit that ever since Parliament began on the 2nd November, the scarcity conditions in U.P. and Bihar had been agitating the minds of people as well as Members of Parliament. You said that because there was a no-confidence motion, this would not be taken up. We raised this question even yesterday. After that you sent it to the Minister but the Minister did not even care to reply and then he said that he wanted time because it was very important. It is very very important. How can we go on like this when the Minister does not even say that he wants time and does not even reply to that. We read in the papers that the Prime Minister went to U.P. and Bihar; we have seen reports and also pictures saying that the Prime Minister was sorry about it. We felt that the Prime Minister would have given a statement instead leaving it to the Food Minister to make a statement. This is not only disrespect to the Chair but it is disrespect to the people. They do not care for the people who suffer on account of scarcity conditions in the country. Government has already declared a war on the people.

Mr. Speaker: The position is this.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: 32 Members of Parliament of the Opposition signed that notice but he has cared not to reply.

Mr. Speaker: I have to make the position clear. Probably I had been misunderstood. I did not take up these notices when the no-confidence motion was being discussed. I kept them with me because if some subjects of great public importance were not discussed and replied to, I thought I could consider those notices. So long as that discussion continued, I did not admit any notice. When that was concluded and notices continued to pour in, on the 7th, after the discussion on the no-confidence motion had been concluded, I asked the Minister to give me facts and to tell me whether he would make a statement That was on the 7th. Then, on the 8th, because there was a pressing demand and a reply by that time had not been received, I informed him that I am putting up this motion for the 9th and he will have to answer it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He did not reply.

Mr. Speaker: There was only one day and how could he reply. On the 8th, I sent the direction, that it would be put for the 9th.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What did he say?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say at the outset that there was no question of any disrespect to the Chair, even indirectly and if it is felt that there was any disrespect, even indirectly, I would like to apologise to you. But fortunately there is no need to do so as no question of disrespect to you or to the House arises in this instance.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government says nothing. Why?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Please hear me; I have to be heard.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will hear you though we do not tolerate you.

Shri C. Subramaniam: My parliamentary assistant received notice at 8 A.M. yesterday that I should give information about it and we were gathering information. At 3 P.M. again, we were informed that this was being put on the list of business for the 9th, that is, today and therefore I should get ready. Therefore, there is no question of my failure to reply to you within the allotted time of 48 hours. In fact because of the urgency of the matter, you were good enough to say that I should get ready to reply and I am ready and I am prepared to make a statement as directed by you at 6 O'clock. The Leader of the Swatantra Party weaves out a case—one communication, another reminder and so on and in spite of all that I show disrespect to the Chair; I paid scant courtesy to your direction! It is not so and I wish to tell the Professor that I try to observe decorum as much as possible and in this case there was absolutely no cause for his comments. As far as I am concerned, when you said that I should get ready I have got ready and I am prepared to make a statement at 6 O'clock.

Shri Hem Barua: He is contradicting your statement. You said that the Minister requested you to put down the notice at 5.45.

Mr. Speaker: No, no; the Minister did not say.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would say to Prof. Ranga that I have not done any thing which is disrespectful to the Chair or to the House.

13 hrs.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग प्रक्रिया की दलदल में फंसते चले जा रहे हैं और असलियत से हट रहे हैं। काम करने के तरीकों और नियमों पर जितना समय इस सदन का बरबाद होता है और जो असलियत है और काम है, उस पर हम अपना ध्यान नहीं दे पाते हैं। इस पर हम सब को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये। आखिर लोक सभा के बाहर जो जो चीजें होती रहती हैं, जो जो काम होते रहते हैं, उन के बारे में हां या ना, कानून बनाना, स्वीकारना, त्यागना इन सब के ऊपर अगर लोक सभा नहीं सोचती, विचारती और खाली अपनी नियमों पर इतना ज्यादा सोचने और विचारने लग जाती है, यदि असलियत आंखों से दूर हो जाय, तो क्या नतीजा होगा ? आपने देख लिया कि दिल्ली में क्या हालात हुए, अभी तक हम उस पर कोई बहस नहीं कर पाये हैं। कितने लोग मरे, क्या उन के नाम थे . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह स्टेटमेन्ट आज आ रहा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह ठीक है। मैं देख रहा हूं कि यह मुल्क कितना गिर गया है, मोटरों के नाम जानते हैं कि कौनसी जलीं, लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मेरी बात सुनिये, आप

मोटरों के नाम जानते हैं, लेकिन आदमी जो मर गये, उनके नाम नहीं जानते हैं, तीन दिन उनको मरे हुए हो गये हैं। कितने मरे, मैंने सुना है कि 20 मरे हैं, वे कहां जा रहे थे, कुछ नहीं मालूम, इन के ऊपर तीन दिन से यहां लोक सभा में कुछ नहीं हो पाया है। मैं आपको यह बतला देना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से यहां पर दबाने से यह चीज यहां न फूटकर कहीं और फूट जाया करती है। इसी तरह से अकाल-वाला मामला है। मैं पूरी ताकत से कहना चाहता हूं कि 40-50 लाख लोग, बल्कि एक करोड़ आदमी इस साल या अगले साल मरने वाले हैं, लेकिन इस के ऊपर लोक सभा का ध्यान नहीं जा पा रहा है, क्योंकि उस बहस को दबाया जा रहा है, अगर इस को यहां पर दबायेंगे तो कहीं न कहीं फूटकर रहेगी।

मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है और मैं इस चीज को पसन्द नहीं करता कि इस सरकारी दल के सभापति को अपनी चप्पल को छोड़कर घर से बाहर भागना पड़ा, एक समय ऐसा भी आ सकता है जब आपको और हम को विवस्त्र हो कर भागना पड़े। ये सब ऐसी चीजें हैं, जिन से अगर आप अपनी आखें ओझल कर लेंगे तो नतीजा इस देश में बहुत खतरनाक हो कर रगा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बस कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप थोड़ी सी तसल्ली रखिये, जैसे औरों के साथ रखते हैं, प्रक्रियावालों के साथ रखते हैं, ऐसा ही थोड़ा धीरज असलियतवालों के साथ भी रखिये, इस में देश का कल्याण होगा।

मैंने कई बार निवेदन किया कि जो अंग्रेजों के यहां पद्धति है—स्थगन प्रस्ताव लेने की

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उस को छोड़ दीजिये। मैंने आपको सुन लिया है, अब बस कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सुन कहां र हैं, बहस को दबा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहस किस प्रकार चल रही है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बहस नियमों पर हो रही है, इस बात को दबाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस को यदि आप दबायेंगे, तो यहां से तो दब जायगी, लेकिन कहीं और फूटकर निकलेगी, फिर इन नियमों को आप नहीं बचा पायेंगे। आप देख रहे हैं कि सरकारी दल के सभापति का क्या हाल हुआ, वे भागकर निकले। आप चाहते हैं कि मेरा, आपका, सब का यही हाल हो, अगर आप दबायगे तो ऐसा ही होगा। . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . अकाल चण्डिका घूम रही है, उनके ऊपर भी हाथ उठ जाय, आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं चाहता हूं कि आप बैठ जायें।

Shri Tyagi: Nothing to be recorded. Do not record.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want an assurance from you. If history repeats itself, and like yesterday, if there is no quorum again today, I hope this item will not lapse.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): All that the hon. Member Dr. Lohia said is irrelevant. They should be expunged from the records. There is no point of order in his remarks and what he has said should be expunged. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us proceed to the next item.

13.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ORDER

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the International Copyright (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3157 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1966, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7258/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER APPRENTICES ACT, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961:—

(i) The Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1538 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966.

(ii) The Apprenticeship (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1580 in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7259/66].

(2) A copy of the Payment of Wages (Manner of Recovery of Excess Deductions) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3090 in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 7260/66].

(3) A copy of the Mines (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1511 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7261/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT, KERALA ESSENTIAL SERVICES (MAINTENANCE) ORDINANCE, SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION AND DECLARATIONS OF EXEMPTION UNDER REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(a) G.S.R. 1536 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1966.

(b) G.S.R. 1596 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966.

(c) G.S.R. 1596 published in Gazette of India dated the 15h October, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7262/66].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1593 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7263/66].

(2) A copy of the Kerala Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 3 of 1966) promulgated by the Governor of Kerala on the 24th September, 1966, under provisions of article 213(2)(a) of the

Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7264/66].

(3) A copy of the second Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1965-66 together with a Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by the Government of Commission's advice. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7265-66].

(4) A copy each of two 'Declarations of Exemption' dated the 15th September, 1966, under section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7266/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification and information. In item 6, under sub-item (3), a copy of the second Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission has been laid on the Table today. You are well aware, and the House is also well aware that discussion on the first annual report of the Vigilance Commission which was taken up last November is still hanging fire. Now, the second report has come. The first one has not been fully discussed so far. What is the Government's plan? Let us know what they plan to do. The Minister is here.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That does not arise here now. Let us wait.

13.07 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Fifty-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1964-65 and Audit Report (Civil), 1966 relating to the Ministries of Education, Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, Industry and Department of Social Welfare (Formerly Department of Social Security).

13.08 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL AND CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motions moved by Shri G. S. Pathak on the 8th November, 1966, namely:—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."
>
> and
>
> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): On the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, I would like to know when the voting will take place.

Mr. Speaker: We had five hours for both these Bills; they have been moved separately, but they are being discussed together. First, we shall have to take a decision on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, and then, if it is passed, afterwards, we will have the vote on that. There are four hours and 50 minutes left. Only 10 minutes had been taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You will have to extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: I was going to enquire how much time they would like to have for general discussion

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have got so many amendments. We want

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.]

at least two hours more for the general discussion of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: 4 hours and 50 minutes are left. If we have three hours for general discussion, after that,—

Shri Daji (Indore): Four hours.

Mr. Speaker: Three hours will be enough.

Shri Daji: All the Members of the Opposition would like to speak.

Mr. Speaker: There are amendments also.

Shri Daji: Extend the time by one hour.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Four hours for general discussion and one hour for the clauses and the amendments.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. There ought to be some decision. (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: Four hours.

Mr. Speaker: Well; four hours for general discussion; we finish it at 5 O'Clock; and just have the vote on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act at that moment. Then we will take up the clauses of the Bill. After that, after it is passed, I do not think it would be possible to have the voting on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill today.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You have agreed, I suppose, for an extension of time by one hour at least.

Mr. Speaker: The extension of the time could be seen when the clauses are taken up.

Shri Ranga: Four hours for general discussion. That means, what would happen is, somebody else will sit in the Chair and then all sorts of difficulties would be created about the time. So, let us be very clear. We want one hour more. As it is, there are 4 hours 50 minutes left, according to the Business Advisory Committee's recommendation. We want one hour more. That means, 5 hours 50 minutes, out of which three hours will be for general discussion and 2 hours 50 minutes will be for clause-by-clause consideration.

Mr. Speaker: If that has to be decided in advance, then the Members shall have to bear in mind that there may be a question of closure also. If it comes to closure, we have no other authority on that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are the judge; you can refuse to admit the motion for closure. (*Interruption*).

Shri Daji: Then it would be difficult.

Mr. Speaker: So, at this time, it may not be asked.

Shri Ranga: At least it must be extended by one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise on a point of order. If I heard you aright, you said that both the Bills—the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill—are being discussed together, but it would be voted upon after this Bill is passed entirely, completely and fully adopted by the House. Now, if I understand it aright, there is one difficulty. That is, in the Bill, there is a provision seeking to abolish election tribunals.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It was decided yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The rule was suspended. Some rule has been suspended, in our absence, of course, but that does not matter. There is a provision in the Bill which seeks to replace election tribunals by High Courts. Article 324 however, of the Constitution provides for the constitution of election tribunals.

Article 324 says:

> "(1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution, including the appointment of election tribunals...." etc.

Mr. Speaker: His point is that the Constitution should be amended first?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I think that is correct. I will have to agree with that.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): Ordinarily the Bill on which another Bill is dependent is taken up for consideration first. But the proviso to rule 69 has been suspended. Here the position is, it is not a case of one Bill being dependent upon another; it is a case of each Bill being dependent on the other; it is a case of inter-dependence. This point has been discussed yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: That is right. That rule was suspended. But when we have discussed both the Bills and when we come to voting, unless we have taken a decision so far as the Constitution Amendment Bill is concerned, how can there a vote on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill giving this authority to the High Courts?

Shri G. S. Pathak: It can be done for the reason that mere voting cannot make the Bill an Act, because it will be the first stage, namely, that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean to say that we will only take a decision that it be taken into consideration and then we will take up the Constitution (Amendment) Bill?

Shri G. S. Pathak: After that the amendments to each of the Bills will be taken into consideration and votes will be taken on each of the amendments and the clauses separately. When that is done, the motion will be made that each of the Bills be passed. Bills do not become Acts after voting, because they will have to be assented to by the President.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I would draw attention to the mandatory provision in article 324:

> "..the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the legislatures of states shall be vested in the Election Commission."

So long as that provision is there, how can you discuss and pass a Bill conferring this power on the High Courts? It is clearly against the mandatory provisions of the Constitution. It will be unconstitutional. So, it will be proper that we should first amend the Constitution.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The question before the House is one of sequence in the business of this House. So far as the sequence is concerned, even for the time being to consider and pass a piece of legislation which is contrary on the face of it to the Constitution would be wrong. To pass the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill before we have passed the Constitution (Amendment) Bill would be wrong in principle, because we would then be countenancing a piece of legislation which we know to be contrary to the Constitution. Therefore, the sequence has to be changed. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill has to be passed first and then alone the other Bill can be passed.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I am glad. I raised this very point yesterday and pleaded vehemently with the Law Minister not to proceed with this Bill unless the Constitution (Amendment) Bill was passed. I cited article 324. I am glad I am being supported by very eminent lawyers. I do not think I shall be disclosing a secret

[Shri Radhelal Vyas].

if I submit that I raised this point in the Joint Select Committee as well and the minister was kind enough to assure us that when the stage of passing the Bill comes, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will be passed first.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I do not know that, but I have no objection to changing the order.

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly reconsider it because I do apprehend a difficulty in that. We may discuss both the Bills and afterwards, we may pass the Constitution (Amendment) Bill first and then pass the other Bill.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have no objection to any order which the Chair may prescribe, but I may point out that supposing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is passed, then there will be no power left in the Election Commission to appoint a tribunal. Later if that part of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill which confers this jurisdiction on the High Courts is not passed, the result will be that there will be power neither in the Election Commission to appoint a tribunal nor in the High Court. As I submitted, I have no objection to any order you may prescribe.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I have not yet concluded. Yesterday I had to discharge that unpleasant duty of calling for quorum because this Bill was being proceeded with.

Mr. Speaker: Is Mr. Ismail moving his amendment?

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be recommitted to the same Joint Committee for incorporating in the Bill, the principle of multi-member constituencies with cumulative voting in the place of single-member constituencies."

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इस का क्या फैसला हुआ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का फैसला यह हुआ कि डिस्कशन इकट्ठा चलेगा । उस वक्त तक ला मिनिस्टर साहब हमें क्लिअरली गाइडेंस दे देंगे । मेरी समझ में तो यह आता है कि बेहतर यह होगा कि हम पहले कांस्टिट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट को पास कर दें उस के बाद दूसरा मोशन लिया जाये ।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : उस के लिये खास मैजारिटी की जरूरत होगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस दो तिहाई बहुमत को यहां रखना आप का काम है । यह कांग्रेस पार्टी के चीफ व्हिप का काम है ।

Mr. Speaker: At that time I did not realise that difficulty. I have already said that 4 hours would be spent on general discussion. Now we can continue it upto 5.30 when the Home Minister is going to make a statement. Tomorrow morning there will be voting.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are beholden to you for your ruling....

Mr. Speaker: I have only said that he might reconsider it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One point of order has been disposed of and I am beholden to you for upholding the point of order. The second objection is this. The first one we have won, namely the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will be taken up first. On that, we have won.

Mr. Speaker: How many times would he like to repeat that he has won?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not me, but the House has won. It is a good point that the House has won in spite of the Law Minister's resistance.

The second point of order is under rule 66. The House has come to this decision that the Constitution

(Amendment) Bill will be passed first and then the other Bill will be taken up. The proviso to rule 66 says:

> "Provided that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the Houses and assented to by the President."

Now, Sir, unless this Constitution (Amendment) Bill is assented to by the President.....

Mr. Speaker: That rule has been suspended.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to this matter or some other matter?

Shri G. S. Pathak: It has been suspended in regard to both.

Mr. Speaker: Now, does Shri Ismail want to say anything?

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Yes, Sir. In moving my amendment I want to say a few words on the necessity to make a fundamental change in the provisions of the Bill. That change cannot be made in the House by amending one or two clauses. The change I am proposing would need very extensive and radical changes in the provisions of the Bill. That is why I propose that the Bill be recommitted to the same Joint Committee with the recommendation that another system of election might be incorporated in the Bill.

Sir, as it stands, we have got the system of single-member constituencies in the country. It has been in practice for the last three general elections. We know and the world knows the effect of it and the results it has produced. By this system very grave injustice is being done in the matter of representation of people's views and rights in the Parliament and in the legislatures. Now, for example, everything depends upon the vote of the people obtained by the Members who speak for the nation in the Parliament and also in the various legislatures of the country.

If you see the total number of votes obtained by the Ruling Party upon which they base their authority for ruling the country, you will find that election after election they have consistently been getting only a minority number of votes. Firstly, they are in a minority even when we take into consideration the number of votes actually polled at the time of elections. The number which they obtained in the first general elections was, it is said, 45 per cent, but my own calculation was considerably less than that. In the second general elections also, it is said, they got something around that figure. In the third general elections they have obtained about 43 per cent of the total polled votes. This shows that the party in power has got the authority only from 43 per cent of the voters who actually took part in these general elections. But when we take the total number of electors in the country, in all the States, we find that not more than 70 per cent of the total voters of the country have taken part in any of these general elections. Therefore, their number, 45 per cent, becomes even much less when we take the total number of voters in the country. Then they get the authority, the active authority, the deliberate authority of only 30 per cent of the people to represent them in the Parliament as well as in the State legislatures. This is the position. And, with this authority they have been ruling this country for the last more than twenty years, an unusually long time in the history of democracy, as I had occasion to point out earlier.

Mr. Speaker: He should make out a case for recommittal to the Joint Committee and not discuss only the merits of the case. They have given one opinion. They have arrived at a decision. Only because the hon.

[Mr. Speaker]

Member differs from that, that is not a case for recommittal. What are the grounds on which he wants the Bill to be recommitted to the Joint Committee? He may say whether they have to examine any additional material, whether there are any other witnesses that they have to examine, whether he has some other material in his possession now which he would like to place now and which he was not able to place at that moment and so on. There must be some justification for recommittal.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: First of all I am stating the position as it is now so that I may propose a remedy for rectifying that position if that position is found radically defective. That is what I am doing. There can be no doubt about the position that I have stated. Do you want me to produce evidence to show that they have obtained only a minority number of votes?

Mr. Speaker: I do not want.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: That is known throughout the country. We have got documents published by the Election Commission themselves. Therefore, I did not think it necessary to produce any document or to place it on the Table of the House to show that the Congress had obtained only a minority number of votes in these elections. If it can be proved otherwise by the other party, then I am prepared to accept it, But they cannot prove it because I am speaking of very hard facts.

This is all being effected by the single-member constituency system. Because of that system, they get only 45 per cent of the votes whereas, on the other hand, they get 75 per cent of the seats in Parliament and in the State legislatures. That is unfair. Only 45 per cent of the people who voted, which works out to only 30 per cent of the whole number of voters, have voted for the Congress and yet they appropriate 75 per cent of the seats allotted by the Constitution for this Parliament as well as the various State legislatures in the country. That is very unfair and that does not require any argument.

Now, under the single-member constituency system, supposing one candidate for the Parliament gets 2,00,000 votes and another candidate gets 2,00,001 then the candidate who gets one vote more has got the right to come and sit in this House. The result is, all the 2,00,000 votes cast in favour of the other candidate lose their value. Under this single-member constituency system there is no device for reflecting the views of those 2,00,000 voters whose votes have been obtained by the other candidate and which by virtue of the other candidate getting one more vote have become useless.

Therefore, what I say is, the number of votes cast in the elections must be able to reflect its strength in the Parliament as well as in the State legislatures. that is why I am suggesting this change. This system of single-member constituency has been tested. We have carried on the experiment in the last three general elections. We have found it defective. Therefore, what I propose is that if we adopt some other device, some other system of election, which would be able to represent the real strength of the votes cast.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The quorum is being challenged. The bell is being rung....Now there is quorm.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under what rule?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Under rules 77 and 78. Rule 77(1) says:

> "After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committe of the Houses, as the case may be, on a Bill, the member in charge may move—
>
> (a) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be taken into consideration:"

The proviso is not relevent here.

Then, (b) says:

> "that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, be re-committed to the same Select Committee or to a new Select Committee, or to the same Joint Committee or to a new Joint Committee with the concurrence of the Council...."

Now the question is this. This point was never raised before the Joint Committee. So, this does not arise out of the report of the Joint Committee . You can ask the recommittal of the Report to the Joint Committee only where you have raised the point there and the point emerges from the report of the Joint Committee. It is not as if on every possible point you can ask for re-committal of the report to the Joint Committee. It is only the Representation of the People Amendment Bill which was sent to Joint Committee. You cannot have an amendment of the Parent Act....

Shri Sezhiyan: The Rules of Procedure do not say that.

Shri G. S. Pathak: You cannot have an amendment which does not concern with any part of the Bill, an amendment which is foreign to the Bill, an amendment which is absolutely foreign to the Report of the Joint Committee. How can any member ask for the re-committal of, the Report of the Joint Committee on a point which is absolutely irrelevent to the Report? That is the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please read sub-rule (2) which says:

> "If the member in charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses as the case may be, be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be re-committed or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon."

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am not saying that a member cannot move an amendment asking for re-commital. That is not my point or objection. My point is that there cannot be re-committal based upon some matter which is foreign to the Bill, or foreign to the Report itself. That is my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House may vote it down, but there is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: His point is pointless absolutely.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have ruled it out. Shri Ismail may continue his speech.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: The question of the system of elections has been raised in the Joint Committee and there is dissenting note given by a very promiment Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please make out your point and be brief.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Though it is not necessary for a member to raise it in the Committee first to move for re-committal of the report to the same Joint Committee, the objection of the hon. Law Minister is met by the fact that it has been raised in the Committee by one of the members of the Committee.

As I was pointing out, the system of single-member constituencies is not able to reflect the real opinion, the real position of the people in the legislatures of the country. So, we must have a different system. For devising such a system, the Joint Committee might take the assistance of eminent jurists, lawyers and legal experts in the country, and even from outside, because various systems of elections have been tried in various democratic countries of the world, and we may be able to get effective help from such an inquiry and from such examination of the experts not only from within the country but even from without. For all these purposes, it has to be re-committed; it cannot be thrashed out on the floor of the House.

For example, one of the systems they may consider is multiple-member constituencies with cumulative voting. This is a system which will give more or less equitable representation in the legislatures, in the Parliament, in accordance with the number of votes obtained by the candidates of each party in the country. Now there is absolutely no relationship at all between the votes cast and the number of seats obtained by the various parties. By this system of multiple member constituencies with cumultive voting, the radical and fundamental defects of the single-member constituencies may be remedied to a very large extent.

It may be said that the multiple-member constituency system will involve greater hardships, because the constituency has to be made a much larger one than it is at present. But now things are being done by parties, not by individuals; even in our country the position is now coming to that. Everyone has now came to think that he must work on party lines, not on independent individual lines. Since it is the cocern of the parties, it would not be so difficult for the candidates. It would not be difficult for the voters because they will continue to vote for the same candidates whom they want to support in the same polling booth as now. Therefore, the objections that may be raised by some friends will not be valid so far as the hardships and difficulties to the voters and candidates are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Can I speak on the other provisions later?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, he cannot have another chance. There are several parties, bigger parties, to whom I have to give time and the time available is limited. So, there has to be a limit on time.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: The electoral roll which I am proposing will be able to make Parliament more representative of the views of the people. Now a party which has secured only 30 per cent of the total votes—by another calculation 45 per cent—is ruling the country continuously. This does not at all allow the actual position existing in the country being reflected in the legislatures.

Apart from this, there are other points which have also to be served by recommitting the Bill to the Joint Committee. Coming to expenses, the part that money plays in the elections is a very crucial one. Nobody can say, particularly members of the ruling party cannot place their hands on their hearts and say, that money does not play any part in the election of candidates.

They cannot say that no malpractices are deliberately employed by them in the matter of elections. If they consider anything sacred—I do

not know what is it that they consider sacred—they may swear by that sacred thing and say that they do not know of such corruption in their party. By the money, which they are able to attract by virtue of their being in power, they are influencing the elections. Therefore some radical provisions must be there to eliminate the part which money plays in the elections and sufficient provisions have not been made in the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee.

Then, again consider another influence which the ruling party has got on the course of elections. We, who go and speak to people and know many voters who vote in the elections, know how they are being threatened and how they are being influenced by Government officers not only of the lower type but of even high standing. Even threats are being used at the voters. Apart from whether threat is being used or not, it is very evident that when the ruling party does its election campaigning, ministers and leaders of the ruling party are accompanied invariably by Governments servants—not at the cost of the ruling party but at the cost of the people's money, the tax-payers' money, that is, on public cost. This fact cannot be hidden. What is it that the Bill has done to provide against such a contingency?

These are the crying defects of the electoral system as it is obtaining in the country now and for this and several other matters concerned, it is very very right and proper that the Bill must be recommitted to the Joint Committee for the purpose of making proper provisions for the removal of these serious defects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Amendment of Shri Ismail is also before the House.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to point out that there have been some distinct improvements made in the Bill in the Joint Committee. One of them is the provision for High Court Judges to try election disputes. This is very important and, I think, even if we have got to amend the Constitution, we should do so in order to ensure speedy justice and also justice which should be accepted by the country and the nation.

As a matter of fact, I know that in different High Courts there is large accumulation of arrears. When I left the Calcutta High Court, the Chief justice told me that 11,000 commerical and other suits were pending in the High Court for years together. When I went to argue a big case in the Allahabad High Court, after I came to Delhi, the Chief Justice of India told me that about 55,000 appeals were pending for years in the Allahabad High Court. That High Court had beaten all records. I hope, the Law Minister and the Home Minister—I do not know who is the Home Minister of India or whether we have got a Home Minister; whoever it is—with whom we have been pleading that the High Courts should be placed under the Law Minister, will consider this. What is the good of having a Law Minister and placing the High Courts under the Home Minister? This was the old British bureaucratic method because they did not want the High Courts to be placed under the Law Minister who was usually an Indian.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Under the thumb of the executive.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: But I do not think that we should pursue the old method. The Law Minister should be in charge.

I would appeal to the Law Minister or, if it is not accepted, to the Home Minister to see that these election disputes are finalised within six months at the latest and proper provision for High Court Judges should be made.

I am very happy that one suggestion, which we put forwrd has also been accepted, namely, that the High Court Judges may sit not only in the capitals of the States but can move about from place to place. That is very essential specially for instance

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

for Darjeeling and Kalimpong in my State where there may be cases, and it will be very very difficult for them all to come down to Calcutta with a large number of witnesss.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have to say something about it. I have not yet accepted it.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I thought, it was accepted. The Joint Committee has recommended it.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Yes. The Joint Committee has recommended it.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I think it is a distinct improvement.

But what is most depressing today is that big money is still playing a conspicuous part in the elections and is contaminating democracy in this country. That is the main thing which we should try to weed out. I refer to a judgement of Chief Justice Chagla, who was then the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court—it is quoted in one of the minutes of dissent—who, in *J. R. Koticha* vs. *Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.* gave a forceful warning to the whole country and said:—

> "any attempt on the part of anyone to finance a political party is likely to contaminate the very springs of democracy."

Nntil the contaminating influence of big money and black money is eliminated the springs of democracy will be turned into poisonous pools of corruption and that is the great danger. I do not like the idea of completely abrogating the Constitution so as to make all democratic governments ineffective for some time, but it is our unfortunate experience—and what is my experience, I am quite sure, is the experience of many of my friends here—that when the election starts, ministers go about touring and making large promises. The rural areas, particularly, are very vulnerable and susceptible to ministerial promises and pressures. So, something should be done to have some kind of caretaker government just two months before the elections so that ministerial pressure and promises, specially in the rural areas, can be eliminated; otherwise, democracy will be a farce.

We have not been able, I am sorry to say, to put effective curbs on election expenses. It is no use putting up maxima. We know, the maxima are merely on paper. Actually, these maxima are mocked at and people spend any amount of money. Unless and until you make it effective that transports are not available, particularly to the ruling party who rule by permits and licences and all kinds of favours, these elections will be farcical to a large extent. The Parliament should pay its attention to that. Some of us have drawn attention to that aspect of the matter.

Then, of course, my friends have raised the point. I do not think we can do anything now—that in 1952, 45 per cent of the votes were polled by the ruling party but they get 75 per cent of the seats; next time it was 48 per cent but they again got 75 per cent of the seats and the same paradox continues.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): We have got the wiser elements of the voters.

Shri Sezhiyan: You have got the minority of votes and the majority of seats.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: That means, actually for 50 per cent or a little more the Opposition is getting only 29 per cent of the seats in the House. It is a very peculiar thing.

Then, we have made some provisions for District Election Officers. That also is good and I welcome it. But the greatest impediment is the undesirable practice, particularly, of State ministers going about and canvassing, moving about from place to

place, making cheap promises, large promises and distributing favours just before the elections. That is a thing which should be put down with an iron hand. Unless you can make some law which will make it impossible for them to function as ministers, you will never be able to have fair, free and honest elections in this country. The Constitution should be suitably amended, if necessary, in order to achieve this object though I am not in favour of changing the Constitution.

The other day Shri S. K. Patil asked, "Where in the world is there such a Constitution?" "Where in the world, may I ask Shri Patil and those who support him, is there a country where ministers go about like that? Last time when I stood from Burdwan parliamentary constituency, at least 12 ministers were going about from door to door and village to village. The Chief Minister of West Bengal was in Arambagh, his own constituency, going from door to door and all sorts of promises were made. You know what kind of fair and free election is there. Therefore, it is very important that some suitable action should be taken.

I am not in favour of tampering with the Constitution which is organic law and which we should hold in respect, but you must mould it. We have moulded it 19 or 20 times; we have amended it. If you want democracy to thrive and to succeed, the best and the finest mechanism is fair and free elections whereby you keep the national legislature full of men who can command confidence and you really enjoy the verdict of the nation. If you cannot do that, there is an end of democracy in the country. I am, therefore, appealing that something should be done to make it impossible for political parties to get these big election funds in this way from big concerns. That should be put a stop to. You can say, other parties can also approach. That is unfair. You must mould the system according to the conditions prevailing. You must be realistic and you must root out all kinds of corruption so as to make free and fair elections in the country.

There are other things which have been envisaged in some of the dissenting minutes. But, on the whole, we have tried to improve on this Bill. We have succeeded to some extent. We have failed on three or four things. We have not been able to weed out ministerial pressure. We have not been able to put a curb on the election expenses. We have not been able to ban the contributions to party funds. You know that party gets the money which delivers the permits and licences and patronage and so on. Therefore, it is not fair and free election but it is an election which is always overloaded in favour of the ruling Party; particularly Ministers going about like this with all sorts of promises. Those ministerial pressures should be eliminated effectively and for that reason even if the rules relating to corrupt practices are to be amended, that should be welcome by the Parliament so as to make it impossible for them to throw out promises and to make the elections a mockery to a large extent, specially in rural areas where, as you know, there are a large number of illiterate people.

Shri Daji: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after much ado, this Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act has been brought before the House but virtually it has come to a very minor amendment or a few minor amendments without dealing with the important points raised in the Report of the Election Commission reviewing the last elections.

At the very outset, I would like to submit that our nascent democracy is in a great danger of being corrupted and corroded by the influence of big money and unless we are able to protect our democracy from the influence and pulls of big money, we shall very soon have a House, not a democratically-elected House, but almost an oligarchy of the nominees of the rich.

[Shri Daji]

I would recall, a few years back, when this House referred a measure to the Select Committee, a measure to acquire shares of companies who have defalcated and have not paid back the loan taken from the Government, in that Committee we saw the sorry spectacle of twelve Congress Members belonging to the majority Party, voting against the Bill of the Government, defeating that Bill, and only two Members, Mr. Krishnamachari, the then Finance Minister and Mr. Indrajit Gupta, a Communist Member, were left to support the Bill. The entire Committee voted the measure out sponsored by the Government itself. It was then at the intervention of the then Prime Minister that the Report of the Select Commitee was quashed by a direct motion of the House and the Bill had to be passed. It was then that the realisation dawned on the ruling Party as to how far the influence of big money corrupted their own Party and their own Members of Parliament, that twelve elected Members of the Select Committee voted against the Government and the Minister and the Communist Member were left to append the minutes of dissent. That is the limit to which the influence of the big money can reach.

What happened to the Bill that was passed? The Bill has been enacted into law. But the law is a dead letter because for more than 3 years, Rs. 30 crores taken on loan from the Government by the Tatas and the Birlas and by the Indian Iron Co. have not been recovered and the Act which has been enacted by both Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President is allowed to remain a dead letter. Rs. 30 crores have gone down the drain; not even interest is being realised by the Government. All this is happening despite a clear mandate from the Parliament. This is the extent of the danger of influence of the big money corrupting the very foundations of democracy, the very springs of democracy and reducing democracy to an oligarchy of the rich.

The Election Commission itself had occasion to review one aspect of it, namely, the aspect of electoral expenses and they passed certain remarks, and the remarks are:

> "After the experience of General Elections of 1962, the Commission reiterates its view that the legal provisions relating to electoral expenses, as they stand at present, are of no use and call for drastic amendments or total repeal."

But I regret to say that the Select Committee could not address itself to this task because the Government is not prepared either to amend that provision or to repeal it. What is the law? The law prescribes certain maximum limits of expenses for an Assembly constituency and for a Parliamentary constituency. Sophistry and casuistry apart, most of the Members present in this House know that more expenses than the prescribed limit are incurred. We have to beg, borrow or steal the money during the tempo of elections and it has got to be brought and poured in. Now, the question is how it is to be adjusted. The law is brushed aside because the law provides a limit only to the expenses by the candidate but does not provide any limit to expenses by friends and political parties. I know from my own experience of my own constituency that each mill supplied an Ambassador car to the Congress candidate—that is a friend's car—and there were six mills and so six cars were running. Now, the election expenses do not cover that because the law does not provide for that. Therefore, what is the use of having such meaningless provisions in the election law which are honoured more in their breach? Either make this election-expenses limit applicable to all the moneys spent by friends and parties or do away with that. Why have this farce of maintaining something which you cannot really maintain? I really feel that if we want to make democracy meaningful and if

we want to make the highest echelons of office accessible to the poorest man in the country, something radical and serious must be done by the Government. Therefore, the Members suggested a few steps in this direction.

The democratic process has gone very far. In Sweden, recently, the Government has passed a law whereby political parties are given grants to run daily paper proportionate to the votes polled. Each political party, even of the Opposition, is paid from the treasury a certain amount of money proportionate to the votes polled, so that daily paper can be run by a political party. We have not suggested anything so drastic as that.

Shri Warior: That is also done here through advertisements to the papers which support them.

Shri Daji: That is only for one party.

Why should ballot papers be distributed by the Government? Why should vehicles be permitted? Provide a total ban on the use of vehicles except by the agents. No one should be allowed to use even a friend's vehicle. That is an euphemism.

An hon. Member: This is at the time of election propaganda.

Shri Daji: On the day of the election, Friend's car becomes an euphemism. Who is to find out whether it is the candidate's car or his friend's car or what is what? There should be a total ban on it. We have suggested four or five such steps which could be followed so that at least some sort of curb on election expenses can be put.

Again and again, in this House, an assurance was given by the then Law Minister, Mr. Ashok Sen, that the Government was serious and considering it. But I regret to say that the attitude of the Government in this regard is absolutely parochial. It is very advantageous to the Government today. But let me warn the Government that the time may come and the time has already come because the representatives of big business have now openly said that they are not going to give money directly to the Congress Party but only to such of the nominees of the Congress Party as are amenable to the influence of big business—that it will become a real danger to them. Today, it only affects the Opposition parties but tomorrow it may affect the Congress Party in favour of the more rightist element if the big business so desires.

The question is basic. It should not be viewed from the political point of view but from the national point of view. We must all jointly see that the corrupting power of money is done away with in the democratic process.

14.00 hrs.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): What about the Swatantra Party?

Shri Daji: This time they may get more.

Shri Warior: Both are the same.

Shri Daji: We have a certain provision under which an office of profit debars a candidate from standing for elections. But I do not know on what ground we have exempted the princes. The princes also draw privy purses which in many cases are something more than office of profit. It is so ridiculous. A canteen contractor in the secretariat cannot stand for election because he holds an office of profit. But a prince who draws Rs. 1 crore can certainly stand for elections, because that is not considered to be holding of an office of profit. In the case of the princes, it is not only a question of office of profit, but the Constitution and the Instrument of Accession have clothed the princes with so many privileges, social privileges, privileges of power and privileges of social order and so on, that it is unfair to expect a commoner to contest against the princes.

[Shri Daji]

A few days back, on the 6th, the President of India visited my constituency Indore, and I was faced with the most debasing spectacle about which I want to speak to this House, and I am going to make an issue of it in my election campaign also. I was present there as a representative of the people of Indore to welcome and garland the President. So was the Mayor of the City present there, and so was the Planning Minister sent as the representative of the elected government from Bhopal. But who was the first person who could garland the President? It was not I who had been elected by 8 lakhs of voters of the constituency, not the Mayor of Indore, not the Minister who was representing the State Government but Usha Raje, ex-ruler of Indore, who lives in Bombay, indulges in horse-racing and drinking and who comes to Indore only once in a while, who could garland the President. This is the respect that democracy is showing to the elected representatives of the people compared to that shown to the tiny decadent princely order. That right is given to them under the Instrument of Accession. I had a mind to walk out, but I wanted to show some respect to the President, and, therefore, I did not do so. But this is the system under which we have made the princes so big and placed them in such a high political and social order compared to the government representatives and the elected representatives of the people.

With this background, if you allow the princes to contest elections, it is very unfair. The Congress has learnt it. The Congress used the princes to win certain seats. But when the princes come over to the Swatantra Party and they are standing against the Congress, even the Congressmen are swept away as happened in the case of the hon. Member from Jaipur.

Shri Joachim Alva: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member but I would only seek one information from him. He made some allegation about some princess. I have nothing to say about her being given a higher place or not. That may be the hon. Member's point. But was it the same lady who married a commoner?

Shri Daji: Yes.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Then, it is not fair to make those allegations about her character and refer to drinking etc.

Shri Daji: I am not saying anything against her at all personally. My only point was this. She is not even resident in Indore, but she resides at Bombay. I am only dealing with the power and privilege of these princes. If they enter the election fray with all these privileges, then it is very unfair to the others. Whether they stand from the Congress Party or from the Opposition, the office of princes should be held to be a kind of office of profit and they should be debarred from contesting the elections in fairness to the commoner who has to contest from that constituency where the princes had been rulers before.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Unless they give up their privy purses.

Shri Daji: Yes, unless they give up the rights and privileges given to them under the Instrument of Accession.

Then, Chapter III provides for disqualification. The whole concept of disqualification as at present existing in our law is against democratic principles. What is the basis adopted? It is the length of the sentence. The criminal law of a land reflects the social relationship and the class relationship obtaining in the particular country. You will be surprised to see that one who adulterates food or milk can be let off with a sentence of a fine, but one who leads an illegal strike may be sentenced to imprisonment. The sentence for adulteration of medicine is much lower than the sentence for theft. Personally, I would regard the man who adulterates medicine as a worse offender than one who

has picked a pocket. That is my attitude to property relationship. How a society looks at property relationship is reflected in the criminal law of that society. Therefore, to say that anyone convicted of an offence and sentenced to two years or more of imprisonment should be disqualified does not take us any further. A man who had adulterated milk and supplied it to the hospital was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5000 by the Indore Bench of the High Court, thereby reducing the sentence of imprisonment for one year.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): After the amending Act was passed?

Shri Daji: Yes. He as sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5000. So, he could stand for elections. But my friend Shri Kedar Nath from Jamshedpur, a sitting MLA, who is a better Gandhian than many other people and who is a man with simple living has been sentenced for two years for having led an illegal strike in 1954, and he cannot stand for election for five years after the sentence has been completed.

Therefore, I submit that this is a very arbitrary criterion of disqualification. The length of a sentence has nothing to do with the gravity of the offence. I would submit that all persons who are guilty of anti-social offences like adulteration, blackmarketing, hoarding, whatever be the nature of the sentence, whether it be a fine or imprisonment for one month or two months, should be disqualified from contesting elections either to the Assembly or to Parliament, and at the same time, persons who are convicted in cases which do not impute any moral degradation or moral turpitude should not be debarred from contesting the elections.

We are afraid that in the days to come, with the harsh measures that the majority party is again and again resorting to, many of the Opposition Members may be disqualified on this ground, because we may be technically guilty of an offence and we may be convicted on that ground; for instance, we may be in a crowd which riots, and all of us may be considered to be guilty and we may be punished for two years and as a result of that we may be disqualified for six years from contesting the elections, whereas a hoarder or a person who has been guilty of adulteration may be able to come to Parliament by contesting the elections. What is this standard of social and political morality that we are having? Under section 149, the constructive liability always fastens a person. I would, therefore, submit that this particular provision requires to be completely redrafted.

I welcome the provision that election petitions should be expeditiously tried.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The clause is that if a person goes to jail for two years then he is disqualified.

Shri Daji: That is what I am saying. Supposing a person is guilty of adulteration and he is sentenced for six months he can stand, whereas if I lead an illegal strike and I am imprisoned for two years I cannot stand. Leading an illegal strike appears to be a worse social offence than adulteration of medicine. That is the class concept that the criminal law itself embodies; it embodies the class concept of the society and of the party in power, and our present criminal law unfortunately enshrines the capitalist class concept and the British imperialist class concept which has been going on for the last hundred years.

I am happy that election petitions are required to be expeditiously dealt with, and a High Court Judge has been entrusted with the job. We all saw how Shri Pratap Singh Kairon's petition was not disposed of till the next elections. And may I, through you, report to the House that the election petition of the great and glorious Chief Minister of my State, namely Madhya Pradesh, has still not been disposed of and in three months we

[Shri Daji]

are going to have the next general elections? This is the plight of election petitions now.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: It is going to the High Court now.

Shri Daji: Again, it will go to the High Court. So, what can be done? I do not want to open up the story of how it has been hustled during the last few months.

I would submit therefore, that a time-limit should be fixed in regard to the disposal of the election petitions. There is no point in allowing the election petitions to drag on from one election to the next. If any relief comes at the fag end, then what is the use of such relief?

Therefore, it is a good thing that a High Court judge is going to be entrusted with this. Further, appeal is also going to be restricted That is also a good thing. But at the same time. I would submit that justice should be done, and for this purpose, I would suggest that the venue of hearing of the election petition by the High Court judge should be the district headquarters of the constituency concerned. Do you expect an Adibasi from Bastar to go to Jabalpur which is 845 miles from Bastar, in order to file an election petition and take also his witnesses there? I submit that that is unjust. Therefore you may give the powers to the High Court judge to try election petitions, but the High Court judge should be asked to go to the district headquarters of the constituency for that purpose

Lastly, one more point and I have done. This concerns the use of government machinery. This also is a serious matter. I know my voice will be wested today, but a day will come when we will realise the seriousness of what is being done today. Till the date of filing of a nomination Ministers are not supposed to go and do election ropaganda. But what is happening? The candidature has been announced of a Deputy Minister here. He has suddenly developed a love for a particular constituency and has started touring it. It is my own constituency. He is the prospective candidate for that constituency of the Congress Party. He goes with the Collector and a host of other officials, the agriculture inspector, the extension inspector, the co-operation inspector and other staff and makes enquiries what are the difficulties of the people. He tries to find out what are the difficulties. He holds bogus darbar and asks 'What is the difficulty?' If there is no shop, he says, 'open a shop'; if there is a request for a society, 'register a society' and so on. He goes on doing these things. Is this fair! I say this is not fair. My election propaganda will start only after my nomination.

Therefore, this demand is justified in India. In other countries, there are well-established democratic practices. Unfortunately, in our country, the ruling party likes to violate democratic principles, precedents and practices rather than follow them. So I say there should be a ban that for six months preceding election, no Minister should go round with government machinery, with the State flag flying on his car, with the Collector and a host of other officials, touring his constituency. If he does so, it is most unfair to the other candidates, the Opposition candidates. Let us be fair in this whole democratic process. It is a different matter that despite all these efforts, he may get defeated.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Does he mean to say that even if there is a drought condition prevailing there, the Minister should not go there?

Shri Daji: No. In that case, another Minister can go, not the Minister who proposes to contest from there. If the same Minister goes there with a host of officers and does certain things, is it fair to the other candidates?

Therefore, this provision requires to be amended. These are some of the

suggestions we want to make to improve this legislation. We cherish democracy and the democratic process. We want it to succeed and prosper. But it will not succeed and prosper if it is curtailed clandestinely or if it is clipped by the power of money or corrupted by the lure of money or government machinery. Democracy in this country shall succeed only if the democratic process guarantees a true reflection of the opinions and aspirations of the people. If the fountain of that opinions is sullied or choked, I am afraid democracy itself shall be discredited and subverted.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, one of the finest institutions this country has produced since independence is the Election Commission of which we can be justly proud, which has enhanced our prestige in the world, the assistance of which has been sought by newly emerging countries who wanted to have a democratic framework to set up Election commissions of a similar kind so that free and fair elections could take place. Therefore, what ever may be said to decry other institutions of various kinds that have been set up in the country since independence, in the context of the atmosphere now prevailing in which everything is decried and nothing is considered good, I do not think even those who decry everything can say a word against the Election Commission as such or that this machinery does not work in the best possible manner and in the cause of justice.

There are, no doubt, malpractices during elections; there is no doubt that many things are done which should not be done. But everyone can take it for granted that whatever comes to the notice of the Election Commission, it has given proper and due hearing and has taken steps, where unfair tactics have been employed, to see that persons who indulged in them are disqualified. The Gonda election in U.P. is a case in point which upholds the fine traditions that the Election Commission has set up in the country, which are, as I have said, being followed in other countries too.

Now in regard to the Report of the Joint Committee, the main point which had been referred to the Committee was the recommendation of the Election Commission in its Report on the Third General Elections about the abolition of election tribunals and trial of election pettitions by High Courts. This was included in the Bill as referred to the Committee.

14.16 hrs.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । सदन में गण पूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. She may continue.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am very glad that the Joint Committee has included therein a provision that the High Court can try a petition at a place other than the place of seat of the Court. I hope that this provision will actually be carried out in most cases and than the High Court Judge will sit in the headquarters of the constituency concerned in respect of which appeal has been made. It will not only help speedier trial but will also bring about less costly trials which would be of help to all sides.

Another good thing the Committee has done is to introduce in cl. 20 a proviso to the effect that before it issues a certificate to the effect that a person has been dismissed for corruption or disloyalty, he shall be given an opportunity of being heard in person. This is a wholesome provision.

Another change which I welcome is the omission of the word 'director' from sec. 10 of the 1951 Act, because otherwise many suitable persons employed in the public sector will be-

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

come ineligible or will have to resign their posts as directors in the undertakings. The services of such persons are required to see that public sector enterprises are run well.

Regarding the calibre of district election officers mentioned in the proviso, I think some detailed qualifications should be laid down. There is every likelihood, and danger, that if district election officers are introduced and there is no proper method by which their appointments are made, such appointments may not keep up the great prestige that has been established by the Election Commission.

There are one or two points on which I would like to make suggestion. Mr. Daji has said some things and he has pointed his finger at the Congress party for them, but I personally feel that whichever be the party concerned, there are many eligible persons who are unable to stand for elections these days because of high election expenses. I know that there is a limit set; I know also that this proviso is honoured more in the breach than in its observance. Nevertheless, I would say that if something can be added to make it more effective, it would help good candidates, no matter what political party they come from. It is not a question of any particular political party; political parties are often forced to raise funds from every possible source if they want to put up good candidates who are unable to pay the high expenses themselves. They can only be put up if the political party can raise the money, and many undesirable tactics are resorted to and money earned from tainted sources by all parties.

I do not want to say anything about any party, but the whisper has gone round that a certain country which dabbles in the politics of other countries is helping them. This sort of thing goes on and these parties also go in for all types of methods to get money if they even want to put up good candidates. Therefore, before the Bill is finally passed, I would appeal to the Law Minister to see whether, according to the recommendation of the Election Commission itself, some other provisions cannot be added by which this clause would become more operative with regard to the limit on election expenses, and if it is flouted there should be some means by which this practice can be stopped.

Mr. Daji has spoken a good deal about Ministers going round constituencies and all the rest of it. I was a Minister in West Bengal, and I can assure you Sir, that once nominations were announced, if Ministers do go round with the paraphernalia of their office, they are likely to lose more votes than they will get. Certainly we did not, and I am certain that nobody does it now either once their nomination has been declared. In fact, they are careful to avoid it because after three elections the people are very conscious today, and the elector does not tolerate these things so easily. I know for certain that it will go against the Minister. Therefore, I think that this kind of suggestion made by Mr. Daji is not only unjustifiable but is wholly wrong because it will not pay the Minister to go round in this manner. Therefore, I hope he will not continue to make such allegations which are so completely out of place.

Just before an election many things are said by various people, and may be Mr. Daji has resorted to these things because of that, but I would ask him to look at the thing as we on this side of the House would like to look at it, to have a proviso which will improve upon the Select Committee's report, so that all loopholes can be plugged, and the prestige that the Election Commission has won in the world for conducting free and fair elections in our country and for dealing effectively with unfair tactics may go up further.

I support the Select Committee Report and also the Bill that will follow, but I would request the law Minister to find out whether it is not necessary to have the Constitution Amendment Bill enacted first, and whether, when this Bill goes through first, assent has to be taken before the next Bill is moved or not. He should be careful about this legal point; otherwise the whole thing may fall through.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): I do not want to cover a large area and I shall not try to reply to all the points raised by the opposition; I shall confine myself to only one point.

A provision has now been introduced that election petitions will be tried by the High Court. In my opinion it is an impractical suggestion. It is the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches. I have fought election petition, and I know the difficulties that one has to face while fighting an election petition.

A person becomes a High Court Judge after long experience, after having passed several stages, from the civil court to the sessions court and then to the High Court. He does not want to come at the lower level after reaching the High Court stage.

What will happen if the election petition is to be tried by the High Court? There will be taking of evidence which means a lot of time and a lot of botheration for the High Court Judge. I think no High Court Judge would like this thing. Moreover, it is going to take more time also. I think the Law Minister has brought this amendment with a view to curtail litigation, but I think that purpose is not going to be served, because the Select Committee has recommended that after the High Court decides, there can be an appeal to the Supreme Court also. Previously, a poor person could fight an election petition in the lower court with a very small pleader, but now he has to engage a lawyer of prominence in the High Court in order to win his case, and that will involve more money. After that if he has to appeal to the Supreme Court, he has to spend further more money in order to defend himself. For all these reasons in my view this proposal is impracticable, and I hope the Law Minister will consider that. Time will not besaved and litigation will also not be curtailed, and it will not be an easy task for a person to fight an election petition. Further, there are some States where there is only one High Court Judge for this purpose and if there are several election petitions before the High Court Judge for consideration, because he has to look after other cases also pending before him, how much time will he be able to devote to the elections petitions? You cannot force a High Court Judge to give his judgment within such and such a time limit. Therefore, due to all these reasons, as a lay man I do not think this proposal is a sound one, and I think the Law Minister should consider whether to press this amendment or not in this House.

Mr. Daji and also Mr. Chatterjee remarked that fighting of elections is becoming more expensive, and it will not be possible for a poor person. It is not the sermon which has any effect on the people but it is the practice. Gandhiji was the leader of the whole country because he practised, he showed the country that he could remain with a small *angucha* and loin cloth. But we use warm clothes and talk so much to the poor people, this will not serve any purpose. Mav I ask if there is any member of the opposition who has not engaged cars or jeeps, and wherever they did so, did they engage it from their own pocket? If that is true, they are rich enough.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Collections from the ordinary people; I collect from the workers.

Shri K. N. Pande: That is correct you must be collecting from somebody else also.

Shri Umanath: No, I collect from the workers and peasants.

Shri K. N. Pande: There are no accounts, we have not seen the balance-shee. of anybody.

Shri Umanath: I am prepared to show the balance-sheet of my account.

Shri K. N. Pande: We are also collecting funds from workers and peasants; it is not the monopoly of some people alone. It is the right of everybody to fight elections. There is none here except a few who is rich enough to flight elections from his own pockets; he has to collect money from other people also from some big people also. But have we on that account mortgaged our conscience? Are we going to sell ourselves? That is not true. Let the day come when the voters are educated enough that they do not require any propaganda and we are not required to go to the remotest corner for convassing votes and people will vote for fit candidates. Bill that date comes, you should have patience so many things go on in the House and they do not require a reply at every stage. A reference was made to this point and I thought that I should reply to this point. My main point is about the election petition to the High Court and I hope the Law Minister will consider it.

Shri Umanath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker this Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee is conclusive proof that the Congress Party is against further democratisation of the election procedures. The more they are isolated from the people and the vaster and vaster the section of people joining the struggle for h gher standard of living the more is their fear of losing the coming elections.

Shri M L. Dwivedi: They do not fear. You are quite wrong.

Shri Umanath: I shall give examples In the original Act the use of conveyance by candidates or their agents for carrying the voters during the polling day has been prohibited. It has been declared to be a corrupt practice. The implemention of this provision was examined by the Election Commission and it came to the conclusion that this provision was not sufficient. Notwithstanding the penalties involved in the violation of this law, this practice was resorted to on a large scale throughout the country during the elections. Now, they have made three recommendations to make this provision effective. Firstly, they say the fine for violatoin of this rule should be raised to Rs. 1,000 from Rs. 250. Secondly, the breach of that provision should be made cognizable, and thirdly, on the polling day conveyances other than the routes buses and those used by the candidates and their agents must be prohibited. All these were like a package deal to prevent this corrupt practice. The Government says that this Bill is to implement the recommendations of the Election Commission and gave them a legal basis but even before referring the Bill to the Joint Committee they dropped the third recommendation about the prohibition of plying of vehicles on the polling day. Then, what happened in the Select Committee? The original Bill itself is watered down, as I explained. The second proposal is watered down in the Joint Committee. The committee says:

> "Clause 57—The committee feel that an offence under section 133 of the 1951—Act for illegal hiring or procuring of conveyances at elections should not be made a cognizable offence as it might result in unnecessary harassment of candidates."

What is the use of hon. Members opposite getting angry when I make a truthful statement? Government itself cuts down one important recommendation and accepts two recommendations. When it goes to the Joint Committee, the Congress Party there turns down the second suggestion. Ultimately, the only one of the three recommendations now implemented is the rasing of the fine from Rs. 250

to 1000. Is this not watering down? If there is provision like that, and irrespective of party affiliations, if a conveyance is used for carrying voters, and if we point this out and bring it to the notice of the police officer, he says: it is a non-cognisable offence I cannot come into the picture. We all konw that this practice is indulged in and that is why the Election Commission made this recommendation. If the Congress Party in the Joint Committee turns down this suggestion, what does it mean? That means that in the coming elections also, we cannot seek the intervention of the police officer if this corrupt practice goes on.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Dharbhanga): Is there any note of dissent by any Member of the Select Committee to this effect? Any Member from any other Party?

Shri Umanath: But you do not care for minutes of dissent. If you were reasonable, if you had genorisity and nobility enough, if you had the interest of the people at heart, if there was some hope among the Members of the other Party that you would give reasonable attention to the minutes of dissent, they would have given. But it is not so. That recommendation of the Election Commission is turned down on the ground that it will result in harassment to the candidates. In fact it is the Opposition parties who are out of power who are more likely to be under harassment at the official hands and not the Congress Party is in power. But even we say, that it will not be an harassment to us, to the candidates belonging to our parties. You are in a more advantageous position because you have power. But why do you object? There is a secret for this. The real secret is that there is no question of harassment at all. If this provision is adopted, there will be some restriction on the Congress Party using those corrupt practices. That is the secret behind their opposition. They are not, therefore, prepared to countenance even this small restriction and these recommendations of the Election Commission are just converted into a farce. Still, they say that it is intended for the implementation of those recommendations? When I say that the ruling party makes use of the Goverment machinery for elections, my friends take objection. Shri S. K. Patil was so vehement and asked why the ruling party should resign before the elections. This demand is there precisely because the Congress Party being the ruling party is using governmental power to advance its party candidates. It is because of that that this demand has come. I can give you instances during the previous elections when the governmental power was used; I can give you the latest instance also. Now, what has happened? The extent of the isolation of the Congress party from the masses is such that they have started using the machinery of the governmental power even to this. I will give you a latest example from my own constituency, Pudukkottai, from where I come. Mr. Kamaraj, as the AICC President, visited Ponnamaravathy in Pudukkottai division on the 1st and 2nd October. I assert this and I shall place the full facts, and I am prepared to accept the challenge from any hon. Member on that side. In Ponnamaravathy, in that town, the Panchayat Union Commissioner was given the charge of constructing the dais and decorating the dais for the Kamaraj reception. It was a Congress party reception. I am making and asserting this statement here. So many people saw it in open daylight. The commissioner of the Panchayat Union commandeered the services of the clerks to do the construction work. The truck of the Panchayat Union was used to carry materials for the construction work and for the erection of the flag-poles for the purpose of the Congress party—the steel tubes were being used as poles—and all this work was done in Broad day light.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Was it in connection with the election?

Shri Umanath: It was for the election fund collection. The hand-bill was the Congress hand-bill. Then, at Annavasal, do you know what happened? Do you know what hapened? When Mr. Kamaraj visited that place? The Annavassal Union commiss oner was given charge of constructing the dais, and he commandeered the services of the elementary school doing the job, and the elementary teachers were given the Congress election fund ticket books by Panchayat Union commissioner, who was asking them to sell the tickets. You may ask one question: "What about the schools? If they were so busy with these things, were the schools going on?" I will give you the list of villages: Vettukkadu, Irumbali, Pudur, Anaippatti and Tirunallur—in these five villages the schools were closed down and the registers were brought to the headquarters of the Union where the reception to Mr. Kamaraj was given. They brought these registers to the headquarters, from the schools, and they were keeping the registers at the headquarters, and they kept the register books there and they did all these things.

I will give you another horrible instance. They were using the generater, for the Congress party's Kamaraj reception, for the electric lights and other things. The current failed, and do you know what happened? The Congress party commandeered the services of the Assistant Engineer and the Divisional Engineer of the Electricity Board, who were staying eight miles away. They were brought there and they directed the supervisor to get up the post and take current directly from the main and give the connection immediately. For this purpose, two engineers were stationed there. No meter was used and one does not know how much current was consumed. I will say that it was literally areas of stealing current, public current, by the Congress party. Do you justify these methods? I am asserting this statement. If there is any hon. Member who wishes to challenge my statement, I am prepared to prove that: Let them come forward to deny it. (*Interruption*). I have all sympathy for the Congress party, because they have no cadres even to build a dais for the Kamaraj reception when he goes to Pudukkottai. Is it fair for you to use the Government officers, paid by the Government, just to do away with your weaknesses which are political and organisational? That is unfair.

Then, the Chief Minister of Madras State—

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir on a point of order. My hon. friend is using the name of Mr. Kamaraj when Mr. Kamaraj is not here. It is not correct to mention his name and quote his name. If he has got any allegations against him, he can write to him, but when he is not here to put forwrd or defend his case, the hon. Member cannot raise the point here. He should not say anything about him.

Shri Umanath: This is a question of a political party using governmental power. That is the only point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not made any allegation against Mr. Kamaraj. What he is saying is that the Panchayat Union officials are being utilised.

Shri Umanath: I will give you another instance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is enough. You are bringing in the names of persons in the House.

Shri Umanath: The subject under discussion is such—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please come to your next point.

Shri Umanath: When may leader, Shri A. K. Gopalan was under detention, Shri V. C. Shukla named him in

his absence and charged him as having done all sorts of dirty things and it was allowed by the Speaker.. (*Interruption*). One must be equal. You must be equal to both the parties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please come to the next point.

Shri A. S. Saigal: Shri Shukla is present in the House.

Shri Umanath: Shri Gopalan was not here. It was made when he was under detention. The hon. Member has no right to say like that. (*Interruption*). Do not be afraid to get exposed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Umanath: There was an official function at Perungalur, where a high school was opened. It was an official function. The collector of the district was present. The Chief Minister was present, because it was an official function. At the time of the official function, a prospective candidate from that constituency, in another function there in the presence of the Chief Minister and the Collector, was honoured; to say it in Tamil, he was honoured with *Ponnadai Porthuthal*. (*Interruption*). There is no use getting angry. If the Congress party wants to stick to position and power, official powers should not be used for party purposes. Let them clean their stables first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Umanath: I will finish soon. Then there is the question of company donation, and the question of election expenses. The biggest resistace on the part of the Congress party is to ban the company donations to the various political parties. They say that they have brougt legislation in 1960 that it should be limited to Rs. 25,000. Does it do away with the harm about which so much of discussion had been taking place here? I would request you to hear the observation made by the Santhanam Committe on this question. The Santhanam Committe on Prevention of Corruption had recommended that:

> "....in Indian conditions, companies should not be allowed to participate in politics through their donations. It is trrue that this matter was debated at length during the discussion on the Companies (Amendment) Act of 1960 and it was decided to permit such donations subject to restrictions of amount and condition of publication. We do not think that this is sufficient and feel that nothing but a total ban on all donations by incorporated bodies to political parties and purposes will clear the atmosphere."

That is the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee, but the Congress party still refuses to accept this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Umanath: I will conclude now. I am now quoting from *Commerce* of the 15th October, 1966; it is a big business paper from Delhi. Their special correspondent writes in this big business paper thus:

> "Thus, looked at from many points view—loss of revenue to the State, need to conserve resources for development, reducing election expenditure, protecting the interests of small companies and reducing sources of corruption and wielding of political influence—there seems to be a *prima facie* case to consider a ban on political contributions by companies."

He is a correspondent of a big business, paper, and even he writes that there is a *prima facie case*. As far as the Congress party is concerned, they are not prepared to acept this perhaps because as Mr. Charat Ram says in another issue of *Commerce*

[Shri Umanath]

dated 22nd October, 1966—he says how big business is being run—

"Innumerable businessman rapidly moving up the financial ladder have unequivocally stated in private conversation: "It is impossible to coduct business in India today without breaking the law".'

That is an admission by a big businessman; without breaking the law, business cannot be conducted. They are conducting their business successfully. What does it mean? They are daily breaking the law and conducting the business of the companies. The donations are not being opposed by the Cogress Party, because they have to reward the big businessmen for the violation of the law so that they may make pofits. This unlawful practice and these corrupt practices should be stopped. As long as these practices are there the Congress party has no business to claim that it stands for a democratic election.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I can not speak with that mumch eloquence, as Shri Umanath. In many things I do agree with him, but some of the things which he has said, I would like to answer. The first thing is about the vehicles. You Sir, were the Chairman of that Committee, and his own party Members including his leader, Shri Goplan, were there. There were so many other Opposition Members also when the matter was discussed. Shri Daji was also there. Not one Member said, "Please do not make it a non-cognizable offence". (*Interruption*).

Shri Umanath: He has given an amendment.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: We also have brought several amendments. But we sit there not as Congress party members; we sit there as representatives of this House, and not by the House, and not by the dictates of the party. In spite of some of the things which our Minister suggested, we did not accept them. Were we being dictated to by the party? Certainly not. On many of the amendments moved by the Opposition and not accepted by the Minister, we made the Minister agree. But even Mr. Goplan and Mr. Daji felt that it would be inconvenient if we make it cognizable. So, it is very unfair on the part of Mr. Umanth to say like this. (*Interduptions*).

Coming to election expenses, everyone of us is agreed that election expenses are beyond the capacity of many people. There are some who are fortunately rich. There are some fortunate people like Mr. Umanath who can get collections from workers. But some people like me are neither rich nor can they get donations from the people. I have to borrow. That is neither here nor there. Everybody collects money. I am not against the suggestion that public companies should not give donations to political parties. But every time a movemet is organised by the opposition parties, in one day they spend Rs. 1 crore, and for what purpose? To break and destroy property and kill people. Where do they get the money from? They send a communist delegation of 2 lakhs of people and spend Rs. 2 crores. Where do they get the money from? At least we get money from Indian people. We do not get it from outside to be dictated and made slaves of outside people, whether east or west. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को बिड़ला से मिलता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बिड़ला से आप को भी मिलता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमें कहां मिलता है।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Even if we accept money from Birlas, they

are Indians first and last. I did not interrupt the oppostion members when they spoke. Let them not interrupt me also. If they had confined themselves to the amendments sought to be made, I would not have got up here to speak. But they have brought in so many irrelevant things about Mr. Kamaraj and so on. With due respect to Mr. Umanath, I would not like to say anything about that. I would remind him that even when the communist party was in power in Kerala, the communist party members had utilised Government machinery for party purposes. If at all there is any party boss in India who is simple, who is honored for his integrity and character and simple living that is Mr. Kamaraj. Perhaps he was innocent of it. If it had been done, it would have been done by the people who wanted to please him. May be they are wrong. But let us not bring in personalities who are not here to defend themselves.

Mr. Daji said that anti-social elements like adulterators and blackmarketeers get away with a small punishment or even only with fine and they are not disqualified, whereas people arrested on political grounds are sentenced to long years of imprisonment and are disqualified from standing for elections. They want that even if a man has committed treason and is arrested, the moment he is released he must be given permission to stand for election and there should be no disqualification attached to him. Mr. Umanath in his eloquence said that the Congress Party is frightened and that is why they do not want to do this or that. Let me remind him that it is this Congress Party which has passed this law giving this status to the Election Commission. It is this Parliament where the Congress Party has got a majority which has created the Election Commission and Election Tribunals. Mr. Umanath must agree that if there are some bodies which commad the greatest respect of the people of India and even outside, it is our Election Commission. Of course, there was one instance Mr. Dandekar's case—of which as Panditji said we are shamed. It was the same Election Tribinual which sent back Mr. Dandeker to this House because it did not have anything to do with the party or the Government. So, just because we are in power, we cannot do anything we want. If we could do that, we would not be here in power for the last 15 years in spite of the fact that there is no other opposition party which is capable of taking up the responsibility of running the Government.

Mr. Daji said that Ministers go about using all the ministerial paraphernalia. In my own costituecy last time I had one or two ministers contesting with me. First of all, they did not use their ministerial paraphernalia. Secondly, the people did not vote for them, but instead they chose to vote for a mere somebody like me who just appealed to them. So, people are not so credulous, they are far more intelligent. They have approved us once, twice and thrice; I am sure they will approve us again.

I welcome the Government's acceptance of election petitions being decided by High Courts. I do not agree with my hon. friend who said that election petitions should not go to High Court I think psychologically it will give greater confidence to the people if election petitions go to High Courts. I am also glad there is provision for appeal to the Supreme Court also.

Mr. Vyas moved an amendment about the High Court going to different places, apart from its main seat. I cannot say I do not agree with it. India is a poor country and all people cannot afford to go to the seat of the High Court. But many persons who stand for elections do have money. Nobody can deny that. Either they have the money or somebody supplies them with money, whether it is the party or somebody else. May be they take loans also sometimes. I somehow personally do not approve of the suggestion that for hearing election

petitions, the High Court should go from place to place. I oppose that amendment.

I have nothing more to add. I think more or less the committee has done a good job in trying to do away with many loopholes which were there. I am sure the House will approve of this Bill.

15.00 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने जो विधेयक है, उस का सब से महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि चुनावों को किस तरह सस्ता बनाया जाये और इस बात की निष्पक्ष जांच की जाये कि राजनीतिक दलों और उम्मीदवारों को पैसा कहां से मिलता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने जो संशोधन रखे हैं, उन में से एक यह है कि चुनाव के दिन सभी किस्म के यातायात के साधनों पर रोक लगाई जाये और केवल उम्मीदवार और उस के इलैक्शन एजेन्ट के पास एक एक मोटर-गाड़ी रहे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को अपना निजी अनुभव बताता हूं। मुंगेर के उप-निर्वाचन में मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा कि कांग्रेस का उम्मीदवार ट्रकों पर वोटरों को लाद कर पोलिंग स्टेशन पर ला रहा है। मैं ने इस को रोकने की कोशिश की और पोलिंग आफिसर का ध्यान उस तरफ खींचा, लेकिन जब मुझे सफलता नहीं मिली, तो मैं ने अपने स्वयंसेवकों से यह निवेदन किया कि अगर इन ट्रकों का चलना बन्द नहीं होता है, तो आप खेतों में पड़े ढेलों का जरूर प्रयोग कीजिए।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : वाह! माननीय सदस्य बड़े न्याय प्रिय हैं!

श्री मधु लिमये : जान-बूझ कर यह कह रहा हूं। उस के बाद ट्रकों का चलना बन्द हुआ। लेकिन यह केवल एक पोलिंग स्टेशन की बात हुई, जहां पर मैं ने अपनी आंखों से यह देखा, लेकिन बाकी पोलिंग स्टेशन्ज पर क्या हो रहा था? कांग्रेस का उम्मीदवार सारे ट्रकों और मोटर-गाड़ियों को ले कर वोटरों को ढोने का काम कर रहा था। मेरे जैसे गरीब उम्मीदवार, जो कानून की मर्यादा में रह कर काम करना चाहते हैं, कहां से इस के लिए पैसे लायेंगे? इसी लिए मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि चुनाव को सस्ता बनाने के लिए चुनाव के दिन यातायात के साधनों पर रोक लगाई जाये।

आज कार्ड लिखने के काम पर राजनीतिक दल खुवाह-मखवाह पैसा बर्बाद करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार स्वयं यह काम अपने हाथ में ले और यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि कोई भी राजनीतिक दल वोटरों का नाम, नम्बर और पोलिंग स्टेशन का नाम या नमूने के तौर पर कोई बैलट पेपर आदि परिचालित न करे। सरकार स्वयं यह काम करे और हर एक वोटर के पास वह कार्ड जाये। इस से चुनाव काफी सस्ता हो सकता है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि दृष्टिकोण सही हो।

इलैक्शन कमीशन ने अपनी रपट में कहा है कि पार्लियामेंट के उम्मीदवार के डिपाजिट की रकम को बढ़ा कर 1500 रुपये कर दिया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में उस ने इंगलैंड का उदाहरण देते हुए कहा है कि वहां पर करीब करीब 2000 रुपये का डिपाजिट रखा गया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इलैक्शन कमीशन की खोपड़ी ऐसे क्यों चलती है। उस को पता रहना चाहिए था कि इंगलैंड की तुलना हिन्दुस्तान की स्थिति क्या है। सरकार की स्टैटिस्टिकल बुक के अनुसार 1963 में हिन्दुस्तान में फी-आदमी वार्षिक आमदनी केवल 78 डालर है, जब कि इंगलैंड में 1260

डालर है। इस लिए इलैक्शन कमीशन को ऐसा सुझाव देना चाहिए, जो हमारी स्थिति को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए दिया गया हो, उस के अनुकूल, और अनुरूप हो। लेकिन पता नहीं, क्यों ऐसे सब अधिकारियों का दिमाग अंग्रेजी हो गया है और वे हिन्दुस्तान की सही स्थिति को समझ नहीं रहे हैं।

चन्दे के बारे में विभिन्न दलों में आरोप-प्रत्यारोप किये जाते हैं। जहां तक कांग्रेस पार्टी का सम्बन्ध है, उस के लिए तो सुबूत है। कम्पनी कानून में जो चन्दा दिया जाता है, उस के बारे में आंकड़े यहां पर आ चुके हैं। पिछले तीन चार साल में जो दिया गया था, उस में सब से ज्यादा कांग्रेस पार्टी को मिला है। यह तो कम्पनी कानून के अन्दर, उस के चौखट्टे के अन्दर की बात है। कम्पनी कानून के बाहर कांग्रेस पार्टी को कितने करोड़ रुपया मिलता है, उस का कोई भी हिसाब-किताब जनता को नहीं दिया जाता है।

आज हमारे देश में एक तिकोन कायम हो गया है, जिस को भ्रष्टाचार की आधारशिला कहता हूं। एक ओर नौकरशाही है, दूसरी ओर भ्रष्ट पूंजीशाही है और तीसरी ओर मंत्रीशाही है और इस तिकोन ने हमारे देश को एक-दम खत्म कर दिया है।

दो दिन पहले मैंने व्यापार मंत्री, व्यापार सचिव, टेक्स्टाइल कमिश्नर और इम्पोर्ट कंट्रोलर के कार्यालय का मामला छेड़ा था। यह तिकोन कैसे चलता है, उस के सुबूत के तौर पर मेरे पास मधुसूदन गौवर्द्धनदास कम्पनी का एक पत्र है, जिस का कुछ हिस्सा मैं पढ़ता हूं। उस पत्र से चुनाव-चन्दे के मामले पर रौशनी पड़ती है। जनवरी, 1966 की बात है कि कस्टम के द्वारा स्टैपल फाइबर, पालिस्टर यार्न, को बरामद किया गया था। उस को छुड़वाने के लिए क्या क्या साजिशें रची गई थीं, उस का सुबूत इस पत्र से मिलता है। चूंकि मार्च में मैं ने इस सदन में हल्ला किया था और बाद में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने इस बारे में जांच की, इस लिए यह मामला आगे नहीं बढ़ा। लेकिन कैसा कैसा शरारतें और क्या क्या साजिशें होती हैं, इस का मैं सुबूत पेश करता हूं। इस पत्र में कम्पनी वाले एक मिल वालों को लिखते हैं :

"Since then as the matter has now been amicably settled with various Government Departments like Textile Commissioner, Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Special Investigation Branch of Police, Bank of Tokyo, Customs and other Central and State Authorities, it has been agreed to release the frozen goods imported on our behalf against the above mentioned licence."

यह सब कुछ तय हो गया था, लेकिन चूंकि मैंने भंडा-फोड़ किया, इस लिए मामला अभी तक सुलटाया नहीं गया है और अभी तक माल कस्टम के हाथ में है। लेकिन मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि जब इस लोक सभा का सत्र खत्म होगा, तो इस के बारे में बदमाशी की जायेगी। मैं आप को एक और सुबूत देता हूं कि उन्होंने मिल वालों को आश्वासन दिया है कि अगर आप के खिलाफ कोई नकली केस वगैरह चल पड़ा, उस में आप को कोई घाटा हुआ, जुर्माना आदि हुआ तो हम उस का भुगतान चुकाने के लिये तैयार हैं। वह कहते हैं :

"We hereby covenant and undertake that we will indemnify you and keep you indemnified from and against all claims and demands which may be made against your company, its successors and assigns whether by way of principal, interest charges, costs or otherwise howsoever arising out of the sale of the above staple fibre quota which may be made against you by Government or by any governmental authority or by any person, firm or company and we undertake to pay you on demand any sum or sums of money which

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from time to time may be paid or required to be paid by your company to government or any such authority or any other person, firm or company concerned in the sale of the said staple fibre quota."

आज सवेरे मैं ने खबर सुनी थी कि व्यापार मंत्री को धक्का मार कर निकाला जा रहा है, लेकिन अभी अभी खबर मिली है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अपना विचार फिर बदल लिया है। क्या चल रहा है? कहा जाता है कि अगर इन भ्रष्टाचारी मंत्रियों को निकाला जायेगा, तो फिर चुनाव के समय कौन हम को पैसा देगा। मैं बड़ा सुदृढ़ के साथ कह रहा हूं। मैं कभी ऐसा कोई साहियात बात नहीं कहता हूं। मैं हमेशा सुदृढ़ के साथ बोलता हूं।

मैं कारण मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राजनीतिक दलों को, नौकरशाही को और इन मंत्रियों को कहां से चन्दा मिलता है, कहां से पैसा मिलता है, क्या इस की जांच करने के लिए वह कोई निष्पक्ष आयोग बिठाने के लिए तैयार हैं। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि कुछ दलों को चीन से पैसा मिलता है, कुछ दलों को रूस से मिलता है, कुछ दलों को अमरीका से मिलता है। हम लोग कहते हैं कि जहां तक सत्तारूढ़ दल का सम्बन्ध है, उस को अमरीका से भी पैसा मिलता होगा और रूस से भी मिलता होगा, लेकिन हम यह निश्चित रूप से जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो व्यापारी हैं और जो भ्रष्ट व्यापारी हैं, वे करोड़ों रुपये उस को चुनाव-कोष के लिए भी दे रहे हैं, राजनीतिक कामों के लिए भी दे रहे हैं और मंत्रियों तथा नौकरशाहों की जेबें गरम करने के लिए भी दे रहे हैं। क्या कानून मंत्री इस की जांच करने के लिए एक निष्पक्ष आयोग बिठाने के लिए तैयार हैं?

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि—यह मेरी दूसरी मांग है—स्वतंत्रता के बाद जो जो बड़े नौकरशाह इस सरकार में रहे हैं, जितने मंत्री रहे हैं, पार्लियामेंट और विधान सभाओं के जितने सदस्य रहे हैं—मैं विरोधी दल वालों को भी इस में शामिल करता हूं—, क्या सरकार उन की जायदाद के बारे में जांच करने के लिए निष्पक्ष आयोग बिठाने के लिए तैयार है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ दि पीपल (एमेंडमेंट) बिल से इस का क्या सम्बन्ध है?

श्री मधु लिमये: यह तो उसी को ले कर है। मैं बता रहा हूं कि इस त्रिकोण के कारण हमारे देश में निष्पक्ष चुनाव नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। यह डिकोरम है?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं पूछना चाहता हूं अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि पीपुल्स रेप्रेजेन्टेशन बिल से इस का क्या सम्बन्ध है?

श्री मधु लिमये: मेरा समय इस प्रकार ले रहे हैं। मुझको ज्यादा समय लेना पड़ेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह जो त्रिकोण है भ्रष्टाचार का उसमें एक श्रृंखला है, एक कड़ी है चुनाव . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with *Brashtachar*.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं चुनाव को लेकर बोल रहा हूं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि नौकरशाही—(घंटी बजने पर) बस, खत्म हो गया? और केवल मैं भ्रष्टाचार पर बोलने लगा इसलिए खत्म हो गया? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह तो नहीं चलेगा। दस मिनट मुझे और दे दीजिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not take more than ten to fifteen minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कह रहा था कि जिस तरह राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दा आता है उस की निष्पक्ष

जांच करनी चाहिए। उसी तरह से स्वतंत्रता के बाद मंत्रियों, नौकरशाहों, विधान सभा और संसद सदस्यों की जायदाद की जांच होनी चाहिए, स्वतंत्रता के पहले क्या थी और आज क्या है, उस की जांच की जाए और उन के रिश्तेदारों की भी जांच की जाए। जो हिसाब किताब नहीं बताते उसकी जायदाद की बरामद किया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with that.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, चनाव इस तरह से करने के बारे में मेरा यह सुझाव था। अब मैं दूसरे संशोधनों की ओर ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। एक तो संशोधन है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : संशोधन बाद में ले लेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा, अगर आप सिद्धान्त पर ही बुलवाना चाहते हैं तो छोड़ देता हूं संशोधनों को।

यहां पर हम लोगों की ओर से यह मांग की गई है कि जो राजा लोग हैं, रजवाड़े लोग हैं, जिनको सरकारी खजाने से प्रिवी पर्स दिया जाता है, उनके बारे में हमारा सुझाव है और हमारे स्वतंत्र पार्टी के मित्र नाराज न हों क्योंकि मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमेशा स्वतंत्र पार्टी की बदनामी की जाती है कि वह राजा राजवाड़ों की पार्टी है। लेकिन मैं बता सकता हूं और साबित कर सकता हूं कि कांग्रेस में जितने राजे और राजवाड़े हैं उससे तो स्वतंत्र पार्टी में कम हैं। स्वतंत्र पार्टी को पूंजीवादियों का जितना समर्थन है, उससे कई गुना ज्यादा समर्थन कांग्रेस पार्टी को है। बल्कि आज जो मंत्रिमंडल में परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, वह भी मैं जानता हूं कि घनश्याम दास बिरला और कितने बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं जिनको खुश करने के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। आज इस सरकार को चलाने का काम कौन कर रहा है? आज इस सरकार को चलाने का काम कांग्रेस पार्टी के आम कार्यकर्त्ता नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं बिरला जैसे वह यह काम करते हैं। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि जो राजे लोग सरकार से प्रिवी पर्स लेते हैं उनको चुनाव के लिए खड़े होने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। लेकिन जिस तरह से इंग्लैंड में कानून बनता है कि जो हाउस आफ लार्ड्स का सदस्य कहता है कि मैं "कामनर" बनना चाहता हूं, तो वह इस्तीफा दे सकता है, उसी तरह हमारे यहां भी कोई इन्तजाम होना चाहिए कि जो राजा कहेगा कि मैं सरकार से कोई प्रिवी पर्स प्राप्त नहीं करना चाहता, साधारण आदमी की तरह चुनाव लड़ना चाहता हूं, तो उसको इस बात के लिये इजाजत देनी चाहिए।

अब अन्त में, जहां तक कोई कोर्ट बगैरह का मामला है, हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के सुझाव को हम बिलकुल साफ तौर से मानें कि हर जिले की जो राजधानी होती है वहां पर अगर जरूरत पड़े तो यह जो हाइ कोर्ट है जिसके सामने चुनाव अदालत का काम अब सुपुर्द किया जा रहा है, वह जिले की राजधानी में जाकर इन केसेज की सुनवाई करने का काम भी करे।

साथ साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो राजनीतिक दलों को चुनाव चिह्न दिया जाता है उसके बारे में भी मुझे कुछ निवेदन करना है। इधर तीन आम चुनावों में हम ने देखा कि एलेक्शन कमीशन का जो काम चल रहा है उसमें काफी मनमानी हो रही है। चुनाव चिह्न राजनीतिक दलों को देने के बारे में कोई नियम नहीं है, कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है, कोई कानून नहीं है। हम लोगों के खिलाफ जब कानून हो तो कानून का आधार लिया जाता है। जब कानून हमारे हक में जाता है तो एलेक्शन कमीशन विवेकपूर्ण

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अधिकारों, डिस्क्रीशनरी पावर्स की बात करता है और हर हालत में हमारा जो दल है जो एक तकड़ा विरोधी दल है, कांग्रेस की गलत नीतियों का विरोध करता है, उस दल को दबाने के लिए एलेक्शन कमीशन चुनाव चिह्न वाली बात का इस्तेमाल करता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि चुनाव चिह्न का मामला हो, रेडियो पर राजनीतिक दलों को समय देने का मामला हो, इन सारी समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए सरकार एक उच्च शिखरीय सम्मेलन बुलावे और लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर इन सभी सवालों का फैसला करे।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर चुनाव को आप सस्ता नहीं बनायेंगे तो तीन आम चुनावों में अभी जितना पैसा खर्च किया गया है, उससे ज्यादा पैसा दाम वृद्धि के कारण इस पर खर्च किया जायगा। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में पिछली बार 1 लाख 25 हजार रुपया खर्च किया गया और कृष्ण वल्लभ सहाय ने यह कहा है कि 40 हजार रुपया उनको उस उम्मीदवार से प्राप्त हुआ तभी जाकर टिकट दिया गया। यह बात उन्होंने खुद स्वीकारी है और अब की बार भी मुझे पता चला है बर्ड कम्पनी का जुर्माना घटाने की साजिश की जा रही है और रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को आपने ऐडीशनल कामर्स सेक्रेटरी बना दिया . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह जुर्माना घटाया जायगा . . .

Shri K. C. Sharma: They are valid allegations without any relevance. They should not go on record.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह इसी से संबंधित है। एक करोड़ रुपया जुर्माना घटाया जायगा और उस एक करोड़ रुपये का बटवारा कैसे होगा ? पचास लाख मिलेगा भूतुल्य घोष और बीजू पटनायक को, 30 लाख मिलेगा कृष्ण वल्लभ सहाय को और जो मेरे खिलाफ चनाव में खड़ा होने वाला है वह 20 लाख खर्च करेगा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . मुझे इस बात की जानकारी है। आप देखेंगे, यह बातें सब होने वाली हैं। क्या वजह है रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को ऐडीशनल सेक्रेटरी, कामर्स विभाग का बनाया गया . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह सारे भ्रष्टाचार के मामले हैं। आप मुझे मौका दीजिये। एक एक की पोल मैं खोल दूंगा। यह बैठे हैं माथुर साहब, उनका लोकपाल कभी आयेगा, आयेगा या नहीं आयेगा . . . (व्यवधान) . आप आने नहीं देंगे। लोकपाल आ जायगा तो एक-एक बात मैं खोलकर रखूंगा।

श्री गोपीनाथ दीक्षित (इटावा) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, पहले इसके कि मैं और बातों पर निवेदन करूं श्री मधु लिमये ने जो एक सवाल उठाया है, उस पर मैं कुछ रोशनी डाल दूं। मधु लिमये ने कहा है कि यह जांच करनी चाहिए कि राजनीतिक दलों के पास पैसा कहां से आता है। पिछले मार्च में जब विवियन बोस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हुई थी, तो डाक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया साहब, फर्रुखाबाद से चुनाव लड़ रहे थे, उस समय श्री उटिया जो जाने माने सदस्य संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के हैं, उन्होंने डालमिया जैन की एक अर्जी इस सदन में पेश की थी। कुछ बाकी सदस्य राम सेवक यादव वगैरह लोहिया जी के चुनाव में उस समय जा रहे थे। तो तीन चार लाख रुपया लोहिया जी के चुनाव पर खर्च हुआ, वह कहां से आया ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . श्री मधु लिमये बड़े ही आत्मा के मानने वाले व्यक्ति हैं, कृपा करके इस बात की जांच पड़ताल करें कि यह दो-तीन लाख रुपया कहां से आया ? . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : जांच आयोग कायम किया जाय। सारी बातें सामने आयें, सभी दलों की आयें . . . (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Limaye should please sit down. Making allegations cannot be a one-way traffic. He must be prepared to hear them when they are made by others. He cannot make allegations and then expect others to keep quiet.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो स्वयं कहा है कि सभी दलों के मामले आयें । अगर उटिया साहब ने कोई ऐसा काम किया है तो वह भी आये । किसी भी चीज से घबड़ाता नहीं हूं ।

श्री गोपीनाथ दीक्षित : जब आप की बात कही जाय तो आप को दुख लगता है और आप को गाली देने का अधिकार है । कांग्रेस दल पर, रंगा जी पर, बिरला पर, दुनिया भर को गाली देने का फ्री लाइसेंस आप को है और अगर हम कोई रेकर्ड की बात कहते हैं जो हमारे लोक सभा के रेकर्ड में लिखी हुई है तो आप को आपत्ति है ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उस अर्जी में क्या था ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kachavaiyya cannot go on talking like this when he is not identified.

श्री गोपीनाथ दीक्षित : अब आप माने लगाइये कि अर्जी दी चुनाव के पहले तो क्या माजरा था । क्यों वकालत करने को उनकी तैयार थे ? यह आप माने लगाइये ।

जहां तक रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ पीपुल्स ऐक्ट का ताल्लुक है मुझे एक बात का ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी से दुख है और वह यह कि इस सदन में एक बात मैंने पहले उठायी थी अपने भाषण में और वह यह थी, आज देश को सबसे बड़ी जरूरत उसी चीज की है जिसकी तरफ हमारी माननीया प्रधान मंत्री ने हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया कि इस देश में रूल-आफ़-ला हमें कायम करना चाहिये । कोई प्रजातन्त्र बगैर रूल-आफ़-ला के नहीं चल सकता और यह सदन, जो कि कानून को बनाने वाला है, अगर इस सदन में कोई बात कानून के खिलाफ़ चलती है, तो यह हाउस एक शीशा है, मिरर है, वे बातें अखबारों में छपती हैं, सारे देश में अराजकता की भावना फैलती है । अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य इस सदन में ला-मेकर होते हुए, कानून बनाने वाले होते हुए, कानून की खिलाफ़वर्जी इस सदन में करें, तो उनको घोर से घोर दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिये । यह सदन कभी ठीक नहीं चल सकता, देश में रूल-आफ़-ला नहीं हो सकता, जब तक इस सदन में रूल-आफ़-ला स्थापित नहीं होता । इसलिये इस बात की जरूरत है कि अगर कोई जैसे इसमें आप ने रखा है कि जिसको दो साल की सजा हो, वह खड़ा नहीं हो सकता, चुनाव में करप्ट प्रेक्टिस करे, वह खड़ा नहीं हो सकता 6 साल तक, लेकिन हमारे माननीय सदस्य, मैं उनका नाम क्या लूं, बार-बार कानून को तोड़ें, बारबार चुनौती दें कानून की धज्जी-धज्जी उड़ाने की, जो डिप्टी स्पीकर की अवहेलना करें, जिनको स्पीकर बार-बार सदन से निकालें, उनको कोई सजा न हो, उस आदमी का कोई अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह चुनाव में खड़ा हो सके । इसलिये मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ला मिनिस्टर इस पर विचार करें । यह इस हाउस की तजवीज है, इच्छा है—हमारे अपोजीशन के मेम्बर साहब नाराज न हो जायं . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जब मैं भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा कर रहा था, तो आप ने कहा कि इसका इस बिल से क्या सम्बन्ध है, जब कि उसका सम्बन्ध था और जब कि ये सदन के अन्दर क्या कायदे कानून चलते हैं, इसकी चर्चा करते हैं तो आपको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, ऐसा क्यों करने दिया जा रहा है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have said so many irrelevant things. I tolerated them. So, you must now take something from others. It cannot be a one-way traffic. Mr. Dixit, you may please confine yourself to the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने एक भी बात ऐसी नहीं कही जो चुनाव से सम्बन्धित नहीं थी ।

Shri Alvares (Panjim): No issue raised by a Member in the House can attract the provisions of any law; certainly not the Representation of the People Act.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): He is saying that the Members should be disqualified.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Among the disqualifications, the Law Minister should include that if a Member continuously defies the Chair, it shall be a disqualification and he cannot be allowed to seek election.

Shri Madhu Limaye: Unconstitutional.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Expediency and appeasement can never establish the rule of law. It is only strong rule of law that can establish the rule of law.

श्री मधु लिमये : इतना डरते क्यों हो ?

श्री गोपीनाथ दीक्षित : अगर डरते तो इतना धड़ाके से मधु लिमये और डा० लोहिया से न कहते । इसी लिये मैं कहता हूं कि तीन महीने बाद चुनाव में मौका होगा देखने का कि हम सही हैं, जनता हमारे साथ है या तुम्हारे साथ है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कई बार हार चुके हो ।

श्री गोपीनाथ दीक्षित : यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि आप चुनौती दें । मेरा बहैसियत लोक सभा के सदस्य के बोलने का अधिकार है, उसको रोकने की कोशिश न करें ।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि आप ने जो प्रपोजल रखी है कि हाई कोर्ट को इलैक्शन पैटीशन सुननी चाहिये, मैं इसकी ताईद करता हूं । यह आपने अच्छा किया है । बहुत से चुनाव पैटीशन्ज लड़ने का मौका मुझे मिला है और आज भी बहुत से चुनाव लड़ने वाले सलाह लेने आते हैं, ट्रिब्युनल में महीनों, सालों पैटीशन लड़ते हो जाते हैं, उसके बाद हाई कोर्ट में जाइये, फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाइये, मुझे ऐसा मुकदमा मालूम है, जिसमें पूरा टाइम निकल गया, लेकिन इलैक्शन पैटीशन खत्म नहीं हुई । मेम्बर साहब का दिमाग सदन में रहे या मेम्बर साहब का दिमाग अदालत में रहे, बड़ी दिक्कत होती थी, इसलिये यह आपने अच्छा काम किया है ।

रंगा साहब बहुत खुश हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह उनके फायदे की बात है, अब उनको हाई कोर्ट में जाना होगा . . . .

Shri Ranga: I am not following you.

Shri G. N. Dixit: You are not following me? I think, you are listening to the simultaneous translation.

तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि पहले जो व्यवस्था थी कि लैटर्स आफ़ पेटेन्ट के मुताबिक पहले सिंगल जज का फैसला हो, फिर अपील हो, डिवीजन बेन्च में मामला जाय, इसको आपने हटा दिया है, यह बहुत अच्छा किया है । अब जो कुछ होना है, कौन असली मेम्बर है, जो सदन में बैठे, इसका फैसला जल्दी हो जायगा ।

लेकिन एक चीज इस सिलसिले में अच्छी नहीं लगी । आप ने इसमें यह रखा है कि हाई कोर्ट के जज यहां से वहां सब जगह जायेंगे और उन्हें जाने का अधिकार होगा । मैं सदन का ध्यान उस असली सवाल की तरफ़

लाना चाहता हूं, जिस पर इस सदन ने अपने को मजबूती से आज तक कायम रखा है। आप को ख्याल होगा कि जब आप ने राजस्थान का हाई कोर्ट जोधपुर में बनाया था, उस वक्त से कितनी कोशिशें हुई कि जयपुर में सर्कट बेंच होना चाहिये, लेकिन हमारी सरकार और सदन इस बात पर मजबूत रहे कि न्याय की अच्छाई के लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो सीट आफ़ हाई कोर्ट हो, वहीं पर जस्टिस की सुनवाई होनी चाहिये।

मैं इस सिलसिले में आप से कहना यह चाहता हूं कि बावजूद इसके कि इतने आन्दोलन हुए, कितने आदमी जेल गये जयपुर में, लेकिन आप ने परिवर्तन नहीं किया। आज भी आन्दोलन हो रहा है, आज भी आप परिवर्तन नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर आप ने इस बिल में इस बात को रखा कि जजेज को सब जगह जाने का अधिकार है, हाई कोर्ट की बेंच जगह-जगह पर जाय, तो सेका नतीजा यह होगा, यह कहा जायगा कि आप ने यह इन्तजाम अपने लिये कर लिया है, मेरा खेत का मुकद्दमा है, मेरे लिये बेंच क्यों न जाय। इस तरह से ट्रिब्यूनल बेंच जगह जगह पर रखने में आपको काफ़ी मुश्किल प जायगी। इसके अलावा अगर आप अच्छा न्याय चाहते हैं, मैं एक वकील हूं, अगर मेरे चेम्बर में राय लेने आयेंगे तो मैं आप को पक्की राय दूंगा, लेकिन अगर यहां बैठ कर राय लेंगे तो मैं टरकाऊंगा। जहां पर हाई कोर्ट की सीट है, अगर इसको वहीं पर रखा जायगा, तो वहां पर कम्पलीट लाइब्रेरी है, वहां पर यू० एन० ए० की सुप्रीम कोर्ट, इंगलैंड के तमाम कानून, आस्ट्रेलिया के, हिन्दुस्तान के सब कानून मौजूद हैं, वहां पर सही न्याय किया जा सकता है।

एक चीज और है, जिस पर मैंने अमेण्डमेन्ट दी हुई है, जब क्लाजेज पर डिस्कशन होगा, तब उसको अर्ज कर दूंगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की ताईद करता हूं।

Shri Sezhiyan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought before the House very late in the very last session just before the elections. From the Report I find that it had been submitted as early as on 2nd December, 1965. More than a year has elapsed. The Ministry should have brought this Bill in the last Budget session and should have given us sufficient time to go through this Bill because it is a very important Bill. The functioning of democracy depends on the way in which we conduct our elections and how far our elections are accurate and reliable, it is only to that extent that democracy will function and prosper in this country. Though I welcome some of the amendments given in this Bill—some of them are in the right direction—much more should have been done and I feel it touches only the fringe of the problem whereas the malady is very much deeper.

I find from the experience of the last three elections, so many malpractices have been found. It has been exposed to the country that the law has been breached on more than one occasion. But the Bill under consideration has not touched many of the problems that have been exposed. Even in the Report of the Election Commission, some of the things have been suggested, specially regarding the limits of expenses and other things. Regarding the limits of expenses, so many Members have spoken. No one can plead ignorance how this limit of expenses is being transgressed by so many persons because if I remember aright, even openly we find many Members belonging to the ruling Party who occupy the highest position in the Ministry themselves confess how the limit of election expenses has been infringed. If I remember aright, Shri C. Subramaniam who is a Minister in the Central Cabinet now, while speaking in the Madras Assembly in 1957 just after the 1957 elections openly confessed that when he was asked by Acharya Vinoba Bhave he had to reply that not a single Member fro

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his party had abided by this provision. That was what he said, if my memory serves me aright.

I may also point out that in 1960, Shri S. K. Patil was reported to have said as follows at Bombay. I am quoting from a report in *The Hindu* dated the 18th August, 1960. The report says:

> "Bombay, August 16, 1960: Shri S. K. Patil, the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture said here today that it was becoming more and more difficult to collect funds for fighting elections. During the last general elections . . .".

—he was referring to the 1957 elections—

> ". . . Mr. Patil pointed out, the Congress spent about Rs. 5 crores.".

That means that Shri S. K. Patil who was then the treasurer of the Congress Party had openly confessed that the Congress Party had spent Rs. 5 crores on the general elections; that means that on an average, in a parliamentary constituency, about Rs. 1 lakh had been spent. That is a clear case of infringement of the election law which has thus become unreal and meaningless, even according to the Report of the Election Commission itself. It passes my comprehension why the form of a statute which has become meaningless should still be retained. The Election Commission has stated, exactly the same thing in its report. The report says:

> "After the experience of the general elections of 1962, the commission reiterates its view that the legal position relating to election expenses as they stand at present are of no use and calls for drastic amendment or total repeal."

That report has further pointed out that the prescribed maxima have become quite unreal and meaningless. It passes my comprehension why such a provision which has become unreal and meaningless should be amended in this manner; either the law should be totally repealed, or else Government should seek some other way out.

When Shri Umanath and Shri Madhu Limaye were pointing out certain things, there were so many protestations from the other side. I would like to point out that big companies and industrial houses are contributing fabulous sums to the political parties, especially to the ruling party. I may quote here the judgement of no less a person than Shri M. C. Chagla who was the Chief Justice of Bombay in 1958. When he was delivering his learned judgment on the case *Jainti Lal vs. Tata Iron and Steel Co.*, he had this to say: as to the reasons why the companies were contributing to the Congress funds. He said:

> "When one analyses these reasons for this alteration, it is clear that what the company feels is that the safety, security, future expansion and the profits are all linked up with a continuation of the Congress Government at the helm of affairs in India and in order to ensure the stability and security and expansion and the making of profits, it is desirable that the company should see to it that the Congress Government continues in power and that Government can only continue in power provided the Congress Party is returned by the electorate; thus arises the necessity for the company to contribute to political funds of the Congress Party in order to ensure its successs at the polls."

Therefore, it is clear that the big companies and big money are contributing to the coffers of the Congress Party, just to make profits and just to ensure their expansion in the future.

While concluding his judgment, this is what Shri M. C. Chagla had to say:

> "Before parting with this case, we think that it is our duty to draw

the attention of the Parliament to the great danger inherent in permitting companies to make contributions to the funds of political parties. It is a danger which may grow apace and which may ultimately overwhelm and even throttle democracy in this country."

This was the clear warning which he had given.

Shri Alvares: Was it the same Education Minister who is here now?

Shri Sezhiyan: Yes, when he was the Chief Justice of Bombay, this was what he had pointed out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has he changed his mind now?

Shri Sezhiyan: It is yet to be seen. He occupies a seat next to the Law Minister here, and, therefore, the Law Minister should be in a better position to understand the implications of the judgment given by Shri M. C. Chagla when he was presiding over the high judiciary in the Bombay High Court.

My point is that the election expenses are growing. Often, there is an inducement to the voters in many forms, and we have heard that in many places rupees are being freely distributed. This technique has been extended to this extent now that in certain constituencies, instead of inducing voters to vote in a particular way, inducements are offered to the contesting candidates themselves, with the result that in the process the person who has been put up by the ruling party is returned uncontested. This technique appears to have been perfected.

Here, I would also like to point out that Ministers are using the governmental machinery for the party. Shrimati Yashoda Reddy was pointing out very vehemently what Government were doing and would do. If they are so pure and they have a clean conscience, why do they not accept the plea that the Government should resign before the elections? Or else, why should they make any official tours just before the elections? What happens now is that just before the election time, especially at the time of the bye-elections, you can see all the Ministers parading the constituencies with all the high officials flanking them; and when the Ministers make any promises or give any assurances, these are fully and readily supported by the officers.

I would also support the amendment which has been tabled by Shri Muhammad Ismail that this Bill should be recommitted to the Joint Committee for the consideration of the system of proportional representation. As I have pointed out in my minute of dissent, during the last three general elections we have seen that the Congress which has secured only 45 to 46 per cent of the votes has actually secured about 75 per cent of the seats, which is completely out of proportion to the votes polled by them, and consequently, the other parties which have secured a sizeable majority of votes have not been able to get the majority of the seats in proportion to the votes polled by them. From this, you can also visualise the possibility of a party which may get about 49 per cent of the votes not getting even a single seat throughout the country. That possibility is also there under the present system of elections.

Therefore, I would suggest that instead of the present system of single-member constituencies returning a single-member, there should be multi-member constituencies with proportional representation system of voting and counting of votes. Then only the composition of the legislature can reflect the true opinion throughout the country.

These are maladies which are of a deeper nature and these should be attended to immediately. Government should have come forward not with a smattering of the amendment of this Act only but they should have come forward with a comprehensive

[Shri Sezhiyan]

amendment of several enactments, including the Constitution, the Companies Act and so on. If they want to have free and fair elections which can ensure the free and smooth functioning of democracy, they should come forward with such amendments. They are coming forward with amendments day in and day out; we are now having the 21st amendment to the Constitution, and if one more amendment is made to the Constitution it will not do any harm to the Constitution, but it would do much more credit to our country and to democracy.

Coming to the clauses of the Bill, I would like to submit that some of the clauses are draconian in nature. For instance, there is a clause under which a blanket disqualification can be imposed on a person if he has been convicted by a court in India or any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years. This is a very wide and sweeping thing. There are ordinances which are being promulgated by the State Governments under which any Member of the Opposition could be imprisoned for three years. The other day Shri Daji was pointing out that there was an ordinance in Madhya Pradesh under which anybody who criticised the formation of a commission there could be sentenced to imprisonment for three years. If such ordinances are being promulgated by the State Governments, then anybody from a political party, if he just criticises the formation of a commission with respect to which he may not be satisfied, and which he may feel should be enlarged, or should include a High Court judge or a Supreme Court judge and so on, could be charged with the offence and be sentenced for three years. But some other person who may have committed some heinous crime involving moral turpitude, just because he gets a punishment of less than two years would be free to stand for elections. I am not here to defend heinous crimes or those who do violent deeds or those who are doing things which are anti-national; I accept that such things should not be done. But why should we not provide that any person who has committed a heinous crime, even if he has been punished with imprisonment for six months should be completely disqualified from standing for elections? It is not the period for which a person is convicted that should count, but rather it should be the degree, nature and quality of the crime that has been committed. If it is a heinous crime, which is anti-social or anti-national, whether the punishment is for one month or two months or one year or two years should not matter, and the person convicted should be completely disqualified. But what do we find? Here we have got a draconian piece of legislation with a provision to the effect that any person convicted by any court in India of any offence for more than two years is disqualified; only the period is specified but not the nature of the crime.

Therefore, I would request the Law Minister even at this stage to go into the question very deeply, because nowadays with State Governments functioning as they are—somebody in office takes it into his head to see that the opposition candidates are disqualified; on some ground or other, they are caught within the clutches of law and convicted for more than two years; in that way they will become disqualified—there is this danger of the Opposition candidates being disqualified by the length of the conviction stipulated here. So instead of putting a limit of duration, they can specify the crimes which are considered heinous and condemnable, offences involving moral turpitude and so on and the disqualification may extend to imprisonment for one month or even one day. It should be on the basis of the nature of the crime committed, irrespective of the period of conviction.

Regarding other matters, at the clause-by-clause consideration stage,

I think I can profitably take the time of the House to explain my viewpoint.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tyagi.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है। इस पत्र से मैंने दो अनुच्छेद पढ़े हैं। मैं नियम संख्या 369 के मातहत इस पत्र को आथेंटीकेट करके सदन-पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं। नियम 369 इस प्रकार है...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सदन-पटल पर यह पेपर रखना चाहता हूं। आप कैसे कहते हैं कि पायंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं है ? मैं इस कागज को सदन-पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं, जो कि इसी कार्यवाही से सम्बन्धित है। आप नियम 369 को देखिए, जो कि इस प्रकार है...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. When one member has spoken and another has been called, I am not allowing any point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने जिस पत्र के दो अनुच्छेद पढ़े हैं और जिसका आधार लिया है, मैं उसको सदन-पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं। आप मुझे रूल को तो पढ़ने दीजिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not hearing any point of order now. Shri Tyagi.

Shri Madhu Limaye:

रूल 369 इस प्रकार है :

"A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing it.

Shri A. S. Saigal: There should be some rule on this. Can any member say anything at any time?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह "एनी टाइम" नहीं है। जो कार्यवाही इस वक्त चल रही है और अपने भाषण में मैंने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उस सम्बन्धित कागज को सदन-पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tyagi.

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल की ताईद करता हूं, समर्थन करता हूं। ला मिनिस्टर से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, वह इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि विरोधी दल के नेताओं और सदस्यों की तजवीजों को बड़ी इज्जत के साथ देखा जाये और जहां तक हो सके, उन को स्वीकार करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। चूंकि यह बिल चुनाव से सम्बन्ध रखता है, इसलिए विरोधी दलों को यह शिकायत न हो कि चुनाव के मामले में उनकी बात नहीं सुनी गई। इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि विरोधी दल की तरफ़ से जो भी सुझाव आयें, उन पर बहुत डिसपैश्नेटली और शान्ति से विचार किया जाये और इस बात की कोशिश की जाये कि जहां तक हो सके, उनके सुझावों को स्वीकार किया जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि चुनाव के सिलसिले में हमेशा यही नियम होना चाहिए, क्योंकि चुनाव से सम्बन्ध रखने वाला यह बिल गवर्नमेंट या पार्टी की नीति नहीं बताता है, बल्कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशन का एक हिस्सा है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में पार्टी के विचार से नहीं सोचना चाहिए और विरोधी दलों की राय को सहानुभूति से सुनना चाहिए।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय का एक साथी होने के नाते एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने इस बिल में अपीलें सुनने के लिए हाईकोर्ट को रखा है, यह बात अच्छी है। वह इस बारे में ज्यादा जानते हैं। लेकिन हाईकोर्ट्स में दीवानी के और दूसरे मुकदमों में से बाज बारह, पन्द्रह बरसों से अटके हुए हैं। मन्त्री महोदय जरा यह हिसाब मंगायें कि कौन से हाईकोर्ट में कितने पुराने मुकदमे पड़े हुए हैं। यह काम हाईकोर्ट को देना तो ठीक है, लेकिन सरकार वहां पर काम की जल्दी कराने के लिए दखल-

[श्री त्यागी]

अंदाजी नहीं कर पायेगी, क्योंकि इसमें कई कानूनी पेचीदगियां होंगी।

मेरा अनुभव है कि अब प्रैक्टिस करने वाले वकील लोग हाईकोर्ट के बैंच पर आने लगे हैं, जो कि सर्विस की डिसिप्लिन से बंधे नहीं होते हैं और जो आम तौर पर चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्ज और दूसरे मिनिस्टर्ज की सिफ़ारिश पर मुकर्रर किये जाते हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि हाई कोर्ट्स की इम्पार्शेलिटी अब उतनी अच्छी नहीं रही है, जितनी कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट जजिज की है, क्योंकि डिस्ट्रिक्ट जजिज सर्विस में होते हैं और उन के प्रास्पेक्ट्स उन के काम पर निर्भर करते हैं, वे जितनी इमानदारी से काम करेंगे, उतना ही उनका प्रेस्टीज बढ़ेगा और उतनी ही उनकी तरक्की होगी। इस लिए वे इन्साफ़ का ज्यादा खयाल रखते हैं बनिस्बत उन लोगों के, जो वैसे ही मुंह देखे तरीके से, वजीरों की तरफ़ से अदालतों में आए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस वजह से हिन्दुस्तान में हाई कोर्ट का पुराना प्रेस्टीज आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कम हो चला है। इस पहलू से भी इस प्राविजन पर विचार कर लिया जाये। यह बात दूसरी है कि वकील लोग हाई कोर्ट के जजिज को ब्राह्मण समझ कर उन के चरण छूते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि जब भी कोई मौका आता है, तो कहा जाता है कि फलां काम के लिए हाई कोर्ट का जज मुकर्रर किया जाये, जैसे हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कोई फ़रिश्ते हैं, तो वे हाई कोर्ट के जज ही हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जैसी कमजोरियां हम लोगों में हैं, वैसी उन में भी हैं, क्योंकि आखिर वे हमारे भाई बन्द हैं।

यह भी देखना होगा कि एसैम्बलीज और पार्लियामेंट के इलैक्शन्ज की हजारों अपीलें हाई कोर्ट में जायेंगी। अगर यह सारा काम हाई कोर्ट को सौंप दिया गया, तो थोड़े से जजिज की ये हाईकोर्ट्स इस को पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगी। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इस बिल में इस बात की गुंजायश रखी जाये कि हाई कोर्ट की इजाजत से उस के अलावा और जगह भी मुकदमे जा सकें, अपीलें की जा सकें, ताकि उन का फ़ैसला जल्दी ही सके।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह बहुत अच्छा बिल रखा है लेकिन मै इस की आखिरी क्लाज की तरफ़ उन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जो इस तरह है :

"If any person in the service of the Government acts as an election agent or a polling agent or a counting agent of a candidate at an election, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both."

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई कैंडीडेट इतना बेवकूफ़ नहीं है, जो सरकारी अफ़सरों की लिखित रूप में इलैक्शन एजेन्ट वगैरह के तौर पर रख कर डिस्क्वालिफ़ाइड होना चाहेगा। अगर कोई कैंडीडेट गांव के पंच को भी लिखित रूप में अपना एजेन्ट बनाता है, तो वह डिस्क्वालिफ़ाइड हो जाता है और उस का इलैक्शन रद्द हो जाता है। इसलिए इस बिल में जो सजा रखी गई है, वह बेकार है, क्या मंत्री महोदय को कोई ऐसा सरकारी अफ़सर मिला है, जो लिखित रूप में किसी कैंडीडेट का इलैक्शन एजेन्ट या पोलिंग एजेन्ट बना हो ? असल में सरकारी अफ़सर अन्दरखाने मदद करते हैं और अन्दरखाने की उस बेईमानी रोकने का इन्तजाम इस बिल में नहीं किया गया है। इस क्लाज का तो मतलब यही है कि जो सरकारी अफ़सर लिखित रूप में, दस्तखती तरीके से, कानून को तोड़ेगा, उसको सजा होगी। यह तो ऐसा है कि अगर कोई चोरी करने वाला रजिस्टर्ड नोटिस दे देगा कि मैं चोरी करने जा रहा हूं, तो उसको चोरी की सजा हो जायेगी और जो बिना नोटिस दिये हुए, अन्दरखाने चोरी करेगा, उसको सजा नहीं होगी।

मैं उस पार्टी का सदस्य हूं, जो पावर में है, लेकिन हम को सोचना चाहिए कि हमारी

कमियां गौर कमजोरियां क्या हैं। विरोधी दलों को इस लिए शुबहा करने का मौका मिलता है, क्योंकि हमने उन को गुंजाइश दी है। क्या ऐसी अपीलें नहीं हुईं, जिन में अदालतों ने फ़ैसला दिया कि बैलट पेपर्ज पर दूसरी मुहर लगा कर उन को इनवैलिड किया गया ? क्या उन मामलों की तहकीकात कर के मुताल्लिका सरकारी अफ़सरों को सजा दी गई ? क्या कोई सरकारी अफ़सर डिसमिस किया गया ? हम सब जानते हैं कि ताले तोड़ कर ख़ज़ाने में से बैलट बाक्स खोले गए हैं, दूसरी मुहर लगा कर बैलट पेपर्ज को इनवैलिड किया गया है। जिन केसिज में अदालतें अपना फैसला दे चुकी हैं कि ये कार्यवाहियां की गई हैं, सरकार ने मुताल्लिका सरकारी अफसरों को सजा नहीं दी। क्यों यह रवा है ? मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर कोई सरकारी अफ़सर बेईमानी का काम करते हैं या इलैक्शन मशीनरी में कोई अफ़सर, पोलिंग आफ़िसर वगैरह, किसी किस्म की इम्पार्शेलिटी करते हैं, तो उनको सजा दी जाये, ताकि विरोधी दलों पर यह पूरी तरह से साबित हो जाये कि जो पार्टी पावर में है, वह इलैक्शन के मामले में जरा भी बेईमानी नहीं करेगी गौर निहायत न्याय से काम किया जायेगा। चूंकि इसमें यदि हम नाकामयाब रहे तो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की नाकामयाबी उनकी इतनी खराब नहीं है जितनी चुनाव में निरपेक्ष न होने की खराबी है। इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट पर यह इल्जाम आना पसन्द नहीं करूंगा कि चुनाव के मामले में गवर्नमेंट ने किसी तरह से भी पक्षपात से काम लिया। इस को आप मेहरबानी करके बदल दीजिए और उन सरकारी अफसरों को सजा देने को रखिए जो अन्दरखाने में किसी उम्मीदवार को मदद करते हैं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When I agreed to serve on the Joint Committee last session I had fondly hoped that there would be many salutary changes in the measure before it came before the House. I freely admit and condone that there have been some changes, and the Minister showed in the Committee better receptivity to new ideas, to new suggestions, than he normally does in the House.

Shri Alvares: That is the habit of a Chamber Judge.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is an additional reason why I have been pleading, and you have agreed so often, that unless a Bill is of a minor or routine character, it should go before a Select Committee. That happened in the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, and I am glad to say he was receptive there also, but here the juniors are so jaded, they display such asinine stupidity that I am sorry for it; but I am glad that in this Bill at least there have been some changes made by the Joint Committee.

I would certainly have been happy, after the labours that have gone into the Bill and the strenuous efforts that the Minister himself made, if he had made up his mind to become a Member of this House rather than of the other House. Reports have it that he and another colleague of his have been exempted from contesting elections to the Lok Sabha. I do not know whether it is a fact. If it is a fact, I am sorry for it. I do hope he will change his mind and contest elections to the Lok Sabha in the coming elections, and so also his colleague, unless, of course, medical grounds come in the way, that is another matter, but I do hope there are no other grounds coming in the way.

Some of the provisions which could have been modified further, amended further, I would briefly refer to. The Acts sought to be amended are two, one is the 1950 Act and the other is the 1951 Act. You, Sir, were an active Member of the House at that time, and I believe you have taken active part in the debates that took place on both these Bills before they

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

became law. There is one matter which I had brought before the House in the form of a question in last session, and I repeated that question in this session. That refers to the happy development that has taken place with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. We are having direct elections to the Lok Sabha from that State. Representation in the Lok Sabha will be direct now. But, it is not possible, is it completely beyond the wit of man and of the luminaries that adorn the Treasury Benches in this House, just as the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly was allotted 25 seats to the Pakistan-occupied territory of Kashmir in the Assembly and decided to keep them vacant till the happy consummation when they will be liberated from Pakistani occupation, to allot say two seats to that terriotry of Jammu and Kashmir in the Lok Sabha and keep those seats vacant till that glorious day, happy event, when we the people of India will be able to liberate that part of the territory under the unlawful occupation of Pakistan? At least now, Government should wake up and provide for them. I had some talks with the ministers of Jammu and Kashmir as well as other leaders, non-ministers but leaders of public opinion in Jammu and Kashmir. They were happy when I raised the question and they look forward to an amendment so that provision will be made in the law to that effect. I tried to move an amendment in the Committee and he gave a sort of an excuse. I was not convinced; so were the other Members of the Committee. We tried to convince him and I am moving an amendment. Let him answer the point again when it comes before the House.

The other point which has been stressed by many of my colleagues is the donation of companies to political parties. The socialist, Labour Government in Great Britain has already set an example as they have set an example in respect of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. The Labour Government headed by Mr. Harold Wilson has already appointed a Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration on the lines of the Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries even before the Bill was passed by Parliament; they recognised the importance of that office.

With regard to donations to political parties, a Bill was published two or three days ago in Great Britain and it is being brought before the House of Commons very soon as a comprehensive measure seeking to compel all companies to disclose donations made to political parties exceeding pound 25. There is already a flutter among the dovecotes of the Conservative Party there.

Shri Tyagi: Do they supply electroral rolls to the local areas? What facilities do they give? Will you please throw some light on the supply of electoral roll to the local areas?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not got a team of secretaries with me; yet I shall try to throw as much light as I can. The Labour Party has brought this Bill. It appears that during the last elections the Labour Party told the people that they would introduce a measure which would compel the companies to disclose donations made to political parties and that fact was enough to restrain many companies from giving donations to the Conservative Party, the Tory Party. Now, here is the 'Tory Party', 'Conservative Party' sitting on those Benches and we are the socialist party. They have said £25 which, after devaluation, would be more or less Rs. 500. Here, I think we should provide for a similar disclosure. I think the Companies Amendment Bill is coming up next week and I hope the Government will seek to provide that any donation given to a political party by a company above Rs. 100 must be published.

Shri Tyagi: It should apply to all parties.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, absolutely, all parties. Yours, mine and that of everybody else. I am game for it.

Shri Tyagi: I think it is a good idea.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad there are some reasonable and sensible Members in the Congress Party. I can see many Members on the Congress Party agreeing with me.

Shri Tyagi: Then reasonable Members should not be opposed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Last year, some figures were laid on the Table of the House I think it was in the Budget session. It was disclosed that the Congress Party got as much as Rs. 99 lakhs. That was disclosed money; I do not know about undisclosed money.

Shri Tyagi: Who disclosed?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was laid on the Table of the House. Has the Minister made a false statement? The Minister made a false statement then, if it was so. It was Rs. 99 lakhs for the Congress party, some Rs. 15 lakhs to the Swatantra party and to the poor PSP, only Rs. 50,000; less than Rs. 50,000. Now, we are not afraid. That is why we are not afraid. (*Interruption*): It is you who are afraid: not you personally, but all those who are sitting there.

16 hrs.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Not at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister is afraid, and he resisted this in the Committee. He resisted the proposal everytime it came before the House.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: He is not contesting.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do hope that they will take a leaf from the Socialist, Labour Government in Great Britain and bring forward a Bill—the Companies (Amendment) Bill—if not tomorrow, at least sometime next week, on Monday. Let them bring forward a Bill, another Bill, to ensure that this proposal is given effect to, in legal form, and is passed by the House in this very session so that it will come into force before the next election.

Then I come to another point. It is about disqualification. Some amendments, changes, have been made, I am glad, with regard to the provisions on disqualification. I have sought, however, to move an amendment, because it is not specifically provided here: a person convicted of hoarding, profiteering, blackmarketing or adulteration, must be drastically punished. Because, unfortunately, now the sentence sometimes is only a fine. Here, there is a provision whereby a conviction and sentence of two years or more entails disqualification. Bue we have often found—the Government has refused to provide for a drastic penalty for these offences—that the persons are sometimes let off with a fine and with a conviction of one month, two months or three or four months, so that he does not come within the clutches of this law. I have, therefore, sought to move that any person convicted of anti-social crimes—today, when starvation is stalking the land—these merchants of death, greedy merchants, these hoarders, profiteers, blackmarketers and adulterators should be disqualified whatever the sentence may be. I do hope that my hon. friends Shri Tyagi, and Shri M. L. Dwivedi will accept this amendment if not today, tomorrow. (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: Why only those persons?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All of you. But do not blame me tomorrow. I am moving an amendment for a drastic punishment. You say "Yes"

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

today. But when it comes to voting,—no whip, do not obey the whip. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please look at me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am looking at you. Now, there is another provision about corrupt practices These corrupt practices have bedevilled our elections here. Company donation is one; and corrupt practice to which reference has been made—lakhs and lakhs of rupees being spent and not accounted for in the returns—is another. These practices have made the election anything but free and fair: misuse of Government vehicles, misuse of the State apparatus, misuse of All India Radio, the Government's megaphone in this country—

Shri Tyagi: It is not used.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We know how much time you take and how much others get, and how you refuse to give.

An hon. Member: Nobody should be given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Of course, in that case I agree. Not even the Prime Minister; not even Mr. Kamraj. Nobody should be given.

Shri Tyagi: For election only. There are other matters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, only for election. I do hope that anyone convicted of corrupt practices should be disqualified for a far longer period than is provided for in this Bill. May be 10 to 12 years.

An hon. Member: Six years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is provided for in the Bill. It must be for a longer period. Further, where a Commission of Inquiry instituted under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 has also adjudged a person to be guilty of corrupt practices as happened in the case of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri Biren Mitra, in this case also, where an offence has been committed and a finding has been given by the Commission of Inquiry and the Government has refused to follow it up, to take follow-up action by prosecution in a court of law—it is guilty conscience; why is not the Santhanam Committee's recommendation being adopted—those persons also must be disqualified. The Government have refused to institute a case against them in a court of law. I therefore request that this aspect also must be considered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Two minutes more and I have done. The Election Commission is invested with power to remove or reduce the period of disqualification. By and large I must say the Election Commission has behaved properly. But there is a suspicion which attaches to the Election Commission because of an instance which happened two or three years ago. A member of this House, who was elected in the general election, as a result of an election petition filed against him was unseated and disqualified for corrupt practices in the course of the election. But that member was enabled to fight a bye-election within four months and was later promoted as Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is a public matter; it is no secret. The tribunal disqualified him; the M.P. High Court upheld it and passed severe strictures on his actions. But when the bye-election was ordered four months later,—I do not know whether the Election Commission was pressurised or persuaded or forced, but,—the Election Commission reduced the period of disqualification

and enabled him to fight the bye-election within four months. He was elected and made a Deputy Minister later on. That is why I have sought to provide that the Election Commission should be divested of this power.

Shri Tyagi: Did he not appeal?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The High Court held that he was not guilty of corrupt practice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an important measure, Sir; it will affect me and you. I hope you are contesting the general elections.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I am given a seat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I think you are sure of that.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

Another matter which has exercised the minds of most of us here is the constant misuse of power and authority by Ministers and officers of Government. In my own constituency it has happened. That is why I know. On the eve of the general election, the villagers were given free permits galore to carry timber from the forest. Some were caught because election petitions were filed and the tehsildar who issued free permits was transferred and demoted. All this came to light because an election petition was filed. Otherwise I do not know what would have happened.

Shri Tyagi: Suppose there are peasants in my constituency demanding a tube-well. I try for a tube-well and permission is given. Will it be a corrupt practice?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not do it during the period from the first day of nomination to the day of polling. That is all. Lastly, Sir, you are aware that under rule 28 of the 1950 Act and rule 169 of the 1951 Act, the Central Government is empowered to make rules in consultation with the Election Commission to carry out the purposes of either Act. Under the provisions of those two Acts all rules made by Government must be laid before each House of Parliament for such modification as either House may deem necessary. Every rule made by the Government under those Acts should be laid before the House. Now, they are amending these two Acts, the 1950 Act and the 1951 Act. We seek an assurance from the Government, a promise from the Government—of course, they break promises all right very often, even then let tem promise today or tomorrow that under these amendments which are being sought to be made now—of course, with their majority they will bull-doze all our amendments, nagative our amendments and then get the Bill passed; that is all right, I have no quarrel with that—the rules made by them to carry out the new provisions will be brought before this House in this very very session, so that behind the back of Parliament they will not pass some rules which may not be in conformity with the provisions of the Act and which we may not be able to scrutinise. During the interregnum between now and the elections they may pass such rules which may militate against fair and free elections, militate against the very purpose of the Bill before the House. I do hope the Minister will give an assurance, a promise, tomorrow, that the rules to be made to carry out the purpose of this Bill will be brought before this House in this very session so that Parliament may modify them if need be, and I hope that the new law will be such that at least the ensuing fourth general elections will be fair and free in our country.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : सभापति महोदय, रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ दि पीपल्स (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1966 जो कि ज्वायेंट कमेटी से आया है, मैं उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं । मैं आपका ध्यान डिलिमिटेशन आफ पार्लियामेन्टरी एंड असेम्बली कांस्टिटुएन्सीज आर्डर और कंसोलिडेशन आफ दि डिलिमिटेशन आर्डर की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । यदि आप इसके सम्बन्ध में देखेंगे तो यह लिखा है कि :

"...and thereupon that Order shall supersede all the orders referred to in sub-section (5) of section 4 or in sub-section (3) of section 7 and shall have the force of law and shall not be called in question in any court."

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कमीशन कांस्टिट्यूशन के खिलाफ काम करता है तो हम को यह हक होना चाहिये कि हम उसको अदालत में ले जायें । यहां तक होता है कि डिलिमिटेशन ऐक्ट के खिलाफ भी यदि काम किया जाता है तो जिस वक्त यह मामला हाई कोर्ट में जाता है तो हाई कोर्ट यह कहता है कि आप के कांस्टिट्यूशन के मुताबिक, आप ने जो कानून बनाया है उसके मुताबिक हम इस पर कोई कारवाई नहीं कर सकते । सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जब यह मामला गया और मेरे मित्र श्री दीक्षित जब आर्गुमेन्ट्स कर रहे थे तब यह सवाल आया कि यह केस अच्छा है लेकिन जो कायदा बना है उसके खिलाफ नहीं किया जा सकता । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि डिलिमिटेशन ऐक्ट के खिलाफ जो भी डाइरेक्शन्स दिये गये हैं, जो भी इस ऐक्ट के खिलाफ काम करता है, उसके लिये यदि कोई अदालत में जाना चाहे तो उसको यह हक होना चाहिये । हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत से मामले उठे थे । उनमें जो फैसले हुए हैं उनमें यह चीज थी । इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि आप ने डिलिमिटेशन की जो पावर्स दी हैं वह इतनी ज्यादा हैं कि शायद गवर्नर को भी उतनी पावर्स नहीं हैं । वह राष्ट्रपति की पावर्स से भी ज्यादा हैं । इसलिये डिलिमिटेशन की जो पावर है, खासकर जब कांस्टिटुएन्सी का बटवारा होता है, कांस्टिटुएन्सीज फिर से बनती हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में अपीलों में जाने का अधिकार होना चाहिये और इसके लिये जो कानून है उसमें रद्दो बदल करना चाहिये । इसमें जो सहकारी मेम्बर्स होते हैं जो कि बाहर से रखे जाते हैं, उन मेम्बरों को बिना बुलाये हुए यदि काम किया जाता है तो वह किस तरह से जायज हो सकता है । लेकिन जिस वक्त हम अदालत में जाते हैं, हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में, तो वहां पर मामले खारिज हो जाते हैं क्योंकि इसके लिये कोई प्राविजन नहीं है । हम को यहां पर इस बात पर गौर करना चाहिये और इस को दुरुस्त करना चाहिये ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं आपका ध्यान सेक्शन 9 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

"9. In section 21 of the 1950 Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

'(2) The said electoral roll—

(a) shall, unless otherwise directed by the Election Commission for reasons to be recorded in writing, be revised in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date—"

ठीक है, मैं इसको मना नहीं करता । हम इसको मान्यता देने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन

"(i) before each general election to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of a State:"

इन चीजों के लिए हम को कम से कम यह गुंजाइश होनी चाहिये कि हम जो कानून

बनाते हैं यदि उसकी अवहेलना की जाये डिलिमिटेशन में तो हम उसको दूर करा सकें। हमें इस चीज को देखना चाहिये और इसलिये मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस पर गौर किया जाये ।

आप ने हाई कोर्ट का जो जूरिज्डिक्सन रक्खा है वह बहुत ठीक रक्खा है और जहां पर हाई कोर्ट हो वहां उस का जूरिज्डिक्शन होना चाहिये। लेकिन जहां पर बेंच कोर्टस हों, वहां पर भी उस को ले जा कर मामले को सुनाने का अवसर हम को मिलना चाहिये।

इस के साथ ही मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि :

"No person shall convene, hold or attend any public meeting in any polling area during the period of forty-two hours ending with the hour fixed for the conclusion of the poll...."

आप ने यह जो 42 घंटे रक्खे हैं मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं क्योंकि जितना ज्यादा टाइम रक्खा जाता था उस का ठीक तरह से पालन नहीं होता था और लोग किसी न किसी तरह से उस को काम में लाते थे।

मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि यह मान लिया जाये कि हम सरकारी आदमी हैं तो जब तक नामिनेशन नहीं नहीं हो जाता है और नामिनेशन के बाद भी जो सरकारी वेहिकल्स हैं या और चीजें हैं उन का इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये। इस चीज से में बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि जो लोग भी काम करते हैं वह एलेक्शन के पहले बराबर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इस में होता क्या है कि जो हमारे भाई विरोध में हैं वह कहते हैं कि यह काम करता है, लेकिन दरअस्ल में काम किया नहीं जाता। उन का मन बन गया है कि जो मिनिस्टर्स हैं वह इस तरह से काम करते हैं मैं बड़ी नम्रता से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। एक आध मिनिस्टर ने कहीं किया होगा, लेकिन जेनरली मिनिस्टर्स इस तरह नहीं करते हैं।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन के खिलाफ मारल टरापिट्यूड के आरोप हैं, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग है या दूसरी चीजें हैं, इस तरह के लोगों पर डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन होना चाहिये और उन को कभी भी चुनाव में खड़े होने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Ranga: Mr. Chairman, the earlier Act and this Bill....

Shri K. C. Sharma: Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

Shri Ranga: This Bill and the mother Act are intended to enable us to have fair and free elections.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The quorum is being challenged. The bell is being rung....Now, there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri Ranga: The object of this Bill and the earlier Act is that we should have fair and free elections. But I am afraid there have been neither free elections nor fair elections. If some of us in the Opposition have managed to come here, it is in spite of all that the ruling Party has done and could do at the time of the elections.

My hon. friend representing the D.M.K. has put in a plea in favour of proportional representation and multiple constituencies. I am in favour of them. I do not know when this

[Shri Ranga]

Government would be willing, if at all, to make up its mind to accept that proposition. Since the present British system of single member constituency has helped the Congress Party so much during the last three elctions, I do not think there is any chance of the Congress Party agreeing to it. But, without it, my fear is that for a very long time to come, until almost all the Opposition parties agree to merge themselves into one or two Opposition parties, it would not be possible for the ruling Party to be prevented from getting all these unearned benefits that they have been enjoying as a result of the present system of elections.

Secondly, the Government should be prevented from using its authority, its power, its patronage, its coercive powers and its prestige for the benefit of the ruling Party. It is for that reason that so many of us on the Opposition side had suggested that the Government of the day should go out of office three months before the general elections and let the President's rule come in so that all political parties, whether they are on the ruling side or on the Opposition side, would be on the same focting and there would be better and easier competition between them all. But one of the Ministers on that side, the other day, raised the point whether there is any such thing at all in any other country. I would like to challenge my friends to prove whether there is any democracy of this magnitude anywhere in the West where more than 70 per cent of the electorate continue to be illiterate; and this unfortunate phenomenon continues to be here 19 years after we have passed the Constitution. In the Constitution, in one of those Directive Principles we have given ourselves the pledge that within 10 years after the passage of the Constitution, we will be able to provide universal free and compulsory elementary education. Our aspiration at that time was to be able to remove illiteracy in this country within those 10 years, and we have not been able to do it even now after 10 more years thereafter.

Then, what is more is this. Our people for a very long time have been used to authoritarianism in this country and they have not yet got into the habit of feeling free of all the influences of those who are in power and authority. For very many reasons we want the Ministries to go our of power three months before the elections. That, of course, does not appeal to the ruling party. Now, I wish to make one other appeal and it is this. Whenever they may think of declaring the date of the elections, one month before the nomination date and one month after the election is over, that is to say, for three months in all, let not the Government, either here or at the State level try to pass any orders on matters where there are disputes between the Government and the people or between one section of people and another, which would benefit the one side as against the other. Let them also not transfer officers during those three months. Let them not hold any threats to any section of the people. Let them also not make all sorts of offers and new promises of new favours for the people. Such a thing actually happened in one case. There was a bye-election in Dharamapuri in Salem district, and while the electioneering was going on, a promise was held out that Dharmapuri would be made the headquarters of a new district that was going to be established, and they were able to do the trickin that manner. Similar things are being done everywhere. New schools are being opened. Schools are upgraded from middle to high schools. Electricity is being supplied out of turn in various places....

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): These are good deeds.

Shri Ranga: ..on the condition that the people there would give their

votes to the ruling party. House-sites were being distributed, and in one case, the matter was placed before the High Court, and it was proved to the hilt that lakhs of rupees were distributed among the Harijans in the name of the formation of co-operative housing colonies.

Shri Joachim Alva: What about the SwatantraParty? They also put in large amounts into their campaign.

Shri Ranga: Lakhs of rupees were distributed among them on the plea that house-sites were being distributed among them. So many other things of this nature are being done. Therefore, I want the Government, if they are really sincere about their professions of democracy and equality of opportunity to one and all, and equality between all political parties at the time of the elections, to put this unction to themselves and say that such orders would not be passed. What I am suggesting is nothing new, in this sense that whenever any Minister is asked by the Chief Minister to resign, even today, there is a rule that the secretaries are not expected to implement the orders that are passed by that Minister three days before he resigns, or three days after he has been given the notice of dismissal. I speak subject to correction when I say that there is some such order. Why do they not have a similar order at the time of the elections also? For some reasons or the other, at the last moment orders might be passed by a Minister in order to favour so many people whom he had not been able to favour till that time; such orders might be passed in an irregular manner and in an unworthy fashion. What I am suggesting is that the Ministries as a whole should abstain from this kind of improper conduct.

Corruption is of different types. One type has been referred to already by several friends including my hon. friend Shri Kamath. My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani had moved an amendment when the Companies Amendment Bill was on the anvil in the Joint Committee, suggesting that donations from any joint-stock company to any political party should be banned. And who defeated it? It was the ruling party with their majority which defeated it. We stand by it and even today we would like it to be done, and let them do it.

I would like to bring to the notice of some of our Members, if they do not know it already that some of the State Ministries have quietly sent word to some businessmen 'If you do not want to give money to us, you may not do so, and we know that some of you are in favour of us now for various reasons. At least, please do not give any donations to such-and-such political parties.'. Why are they doing it? There are some other businessmen who have begun to curse some of our friends, and they say 'Why are we giving any money at all? Why should we give any money at all to your party? What do we gain by giving to your party if you come into power and you are true enough to your professions not to show any favour to us? Today, we are getting everything that we want by paying for it. This is the best dispensation that we could have. We know the price for everything; we know the price of every favour that we want from Government; we know also the price of such and such officers and such and such Ministers and so on.'.

'Therefore, we now what to pay, how to pay and we get our things done'. This is the best of all worlds that we can possibly have. Therefore, why should we support any opposition party at all. This is the atmosphere in which we are living and that is why all this corruption.

Then the question of election expenses. They are going higher and higher, mounting so high that it is becoming suffocating for many people like us to fight all these elections, re-elections and bye-elections. It is becoming a very big hurdle. In fact, I

[Shri Ranga]

am not revealing any secret when I tell you that the opposition parties are finding it difficult to get candidates to come forward beause they have got to spends much money that they do not know whereform to get it. Quite a large number of them—we are ourselves one of them—have put in an appeal for candidates who would be self-financing candidates. We are unable to get money from ,donations, not enough, not commensurate with the way the election expenses are going up. We are not able to get the big business bosses to come and join....

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: In Andhra we could not get a man with enough funds to contest the seat held by the hon. Member from our party.

Shri Ranga: I do not know what my hon. friend is saying. She also had her hand in trying to see that I was defeated in the bye-election. But unfortunately for them and fortunately for the people, I have been able to come over here. Therefore, let her be patient. She can lend her hand again next time to defeat us, if she can. I am sure she would do it because she is a gallant lady and is out for fighting on anything at any moment anywhere and against anybody. So she does not stop; she must fight.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I have get it from the leader.

Shri Ranga: As I was saying, we are finding it very difficult to get candidates with funds to fight the election because it has become very costly.

Shri Joachim Alva: The Swatantra Party is not hard up for funds.

Shri Ranga: I think in 1957 Shri S. K. Patil was saying that Rs. 5 crores would be necessary to fight the election. If that was necessary at that time, I can assure that three times as much money would be necessary to fight elections this time, when money has become so much cheaper.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): All the Ministers collect money.

Shri Ranga: On top of it, jeeps of the panchayat samitis are being utilised. This is a new phenomenon. All our friends opposite get them, but we would not be able to get them. Then they would get vehicles from Mahindra and Mahindra also, as they did last time in Orissa. In addition, there are the co-operative banks, cooperative stores and the new super bazaars which are opened . . .

Mr. Chairman: Use of such vehicles is banned under the law.

Shri Ranga: What is it that is banned which is not being done? Our friends have pust now said that the limit of election expenses is not being observed by anybody. The Ministers themselves have confessed and admitted it. We have prohibition; yet there is plenty available to drink. Then take the ban in regard to the use of vehicles. Use of vehicles for transport of voters alone is prohibited. But what about the canvassing part? They set the tempo. We are obliged to follow. They go to a village 10 times; we are obliged to go there at least 5 times. All this means more money and still more money.

Then they control the petrol bunks. I have had the miserable experience of finding it not possible to get petrol for our cars in various places in my constituency, because the petrol bunks belong to the Congress leaders and they prevented us from purchasing petrol.

All these impediments will come in our way. Therefore, how can you think of having of free, fair democratic and equal elections in this country? In actual ractice, what is happening There is no democracy (*Interruption*). My hon. friend need not be in a hurry because I am in no hurry to conclude. There is no domocracy now, it is only a namesake democracy we are having. They pride themselves on

having the biggest democracy in the world; yes, the biggest democracy with the largest number of ignorant voters who are dependent on the symbols only.

I am glad that you are going to have these District Election Officers. Let them be recruited from the ranks of the District Judges, and not executive officers. My hon. friend Shri Kamath had something to say about the Election Commission. I cannot say that I am satisfied, and I am not prepared to say that I am very much dissatisfied, but at the same time it would be a good thing if the Election Commission comes to be recruited from amongst the Supreme Court Judges instead of from amongst these retired officers or the topmost officers of the Government. Many things they are obliged to decide against the Government, and it becomes very difficult indeed for a retired officer or a high officer when appointed as Election Commissioner to take the right decision. Therefore, I would like that change to be made.

These District Judges when the are appointed as District Election Officers should not be those belonging to the same districts, they should be brought from other districts, so that they would not have as much of local interest as a local officer would have.

So far as the State Election Officer also is concerned, I would like him to be brought from other States, not a local officer however great he may be; even if he is a High Court Judge, he should not be appointed the Chief Electoral Officer in his own State.

Teachers and all other employees of the panchayati raj and co-operative movement should not be transferred one month before the elections or during the election or within one month thereafter. In my own constituency it has happened that more than 400 elementary school teachers were threatened with transfer soon after my election was over, and during the election also scores of village officers were more or less imprisoned by the Revenue Minister and his minions. Such things have got to be prevented. Government has been misusing its power in that direction and Government will have to take sufficient steps to prevent his ind of thing.

So far as District Election Officers are concerned, I would suggest that for one year after the election there should be no possibility of their being transferred or punished or demoted, because there is the danger that these people also would come to be first of all threatned and afterwards punished if they do not toe the line which the ruling party and its leaders in the State or in the district concerned want.

In regard to disqualification, this two years is much too short a period. First of all, it ought not to be there; if it is there, it should be only for moral turpitude, and then it should be for three, four or five years, not for two years, because it is quite possible that this also may come to be abused by the Government concerned.

As regards the dismissal of nominations for printer's devil and so on, they have provided that it should not be misused; rather, it should not be made a disqualification, and the nomination should not be dismissed. Supposing a nomination is dismissed, there must be sufficient interval between the nomination day and the final day on which they give orders for printing the papers, during which they should provide necessary avenues for appeal, so that they can get over arbitrary decisions taken by the District Election Officer. It is wrong to think that the District Election Officers are not likely to make arbitrary decisions, because as you have known from the case of Mr Dandekar, there are officers and officers, and they can behave very badly. They say that within six months the High Court should dispose of the election petition. It is only an advice to the High

[Shri Ranga]

Court. I do not know how they are going to enforce it. I know one case where there was an election suit between the chief Minister of a State and the vice-President of my party in my State and it took them more than four years before the suit could be disposed of. This is a machinery that we provide in order to avoid that kind of delay. There would still be many cases where it would not be possible. There is the question of writ also.

Shri G. S. Pathak: There is no question of a writ from the High Court to itself.

Shri Ranga: They can go to the Supreme Court. That is also likely to take a lot of time and money. Two things have to be done: to devise ways nad means which I do not find here sufficiently delineated, by which time can be shortened at least to the extent of six months. They must make sure of it. Second thing is the cost of litigation. Election suits are so costly that few people can fight them out. A few of them who fought it out, whether they succeeded or failed, have burnt their fingers and a number of them complained to me. So, this Bill even if passed with some amendments that are suggested, will not cure the disease. This Bill only indicates that there is a serious disease in our body politic and that can be mended only by more important and more radical reorganisation of our electoral system and also by a greater display of responsibility, Gandhian conscience on the part of the ruling party and a more sportsmanlike attitude towards the Opposition parties.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: सभापति महोदय, मुझे आश्चर्य न कि मुझ से पूर्व बोलने वाले साम्यवादी सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि कांग्रेस दल अभी अधिक प्रजातन्त्र की ओर जाना नहीं चाहता। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि जिस दल ने देश की स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त करने में पूरा काय किया, जिस दल ने एक संविधान देश को दिया और जिस दल ने अपने शासन काल में यह कार्य कर के दिखलाया कि आज वह चुन कर यहां आ रहे हैं, उस दल के विरुद्ध यह कहा जाता है कि वह प्रजातन्त्रीकरण नहीं चाहता है। यह बिल्कुल मिथ्या बात है। हम लोग तो प्रजातन्त्र चाहते हैं लेकिन वह अपनी बात कहें जो अपने देवताओं के चित्र दफ्तरों में लगा कर उन की पूजा करते हैं और कहते हैं कि "हे माओ त्से तुंग महोदय हम आप के चरण सेवक हैं और हमारे लिये आप वरदान दीजिये। यदि हम किसी प्रकार से देश की सत्ता हाथिया पायेंगे तो आप के चरणों में शासन नतमस्तक हो जायेगा।" जो दल विदेशी सत्ता में विवास रखता हो, जो विदेशी ताकतों को भजनूत बनाने में विश्वास रखता हों, उस की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती कि माओ त्से तुंग से कहे कि आप के यहा प्रजातन्त्र नहीं है, लेकिन उस की हिम्मत तो देखिये कि दूसरे दलों या कांग्रेस पार्टी के ऊपर लांछन लगाते हैं, जिस ने प्रजातन्त्रीकरण की दिशा में अपना सर्वस्व निछावर कर दिया।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): What is the comparison of Mao Tse Tung here?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Because your Members allege that the Congress Party does not want democracy any longer. Is there democracy in a country ruled by the Communist Party? Do you believe in democracy?

Shri Nambiar: We are not ruling now.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: कहने का मतलब वह है कि जिस दल के पास....

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य, आपस में बात न करें।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जिस दल के पास दलील नहीं है वह दूसरों पर लांछन लगाता है। कानी अपनी टेंट नहीं देखती, दूसरों की जेब लेट कर देखना चाहती है। यही बात हमारे दूसरे दलों में है। अभी श्री मधु लिमये भाषण दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि ट्रकों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। मैं याद दिलाऊं कि समाजवादी दल की ओर से और प्रजा-समाजवादी दल की ओर से जो चुनाव मेरी कांस्टिटएन्सी में मेरे विरुद्ध लड़ा गया उस में वे ट्रकों में वोटर्स को ले जा रहे थे और सकड़ों की तादाद में उन को ले जाने का काम हुआ। हम ने ढेले नहीं बरसाये उन्होंने ढेले बरसाने की मिसाल कायम की। मैं जानना चाहाता कि क्या यह न्यायप्रियता होगी कि यदि वोटर कोई अपने पैसे से या किराये पर गाड़ी ले जाये तो उस पर ढेले बरसाये जायें।

श्री त्यागी : वह उन के लिये वोट नहीं करेंगे।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : वह वोट नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन क्या यह अच्छी प्रथा है कि ढेले बरसाये जायें।

वह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी रुपये खर्च करती है। हो सकता है करती हो, लेकिन वे दल की बात भी तो पूछें। यह कहा गया कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के चुनाव पर 4 लाख रु० खर्च हुये। मैं नहीं जनता कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया कहां से पैसे लाते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि उन की कथनी कुछ और है और करनी कुछ और है। इस प्रकार की बातों से मैं नहीं समझता कि क्या लाभ हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बतलाइये कहां से रुपया प्राप्त करते हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इसी चुनाव में जो प्रजा-समाजवादी समाजवाद में विश्वास रखते हैं, वह वोटर्स के पास जा कर उन के हाथ में गंगाजल की बोतल रख कर कहते थे कि हमें वोट करो। क्या इस तरह की बातों से बढ़ कर खराब बात कोई और हो सकती है। मैं नहीं कहता कि ऐसा सब जगह हुआ लेकिन कई जगहों पर हुआ और मैं ने इस को अपनी आखों से देखा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप किसी पर नुक्ता चीनी करें तो सब बातों को देख कर कुछ कहें। हम अपनी त्रुटियां मानने के लिये तैयार हैं, क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि हम अपनी त्रुटियां दुरुस्त करें। जो भी त्रुटियां करता है वह गलती करता है। हम उन समर्थन नहीं करते।

आचार्य कृपालानी से पिछले दिन कहा कि आचार्य जी आप ठीक कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस में भ्रष्टाचार है। लेकिन अगर वहां आप जैसे पुराने लोग होते तो क्या वे भी भ्रष्ट हो जाते। वहां पर आप जैसे पुराने लोग जो हैं वह ईमानदार हैं। केवल कुछ अवसरवादी उसमें घुस आये हैं जिनको हम पसन्द नहीं करते। उनकी वजह से संस्था बदनाम होती है। अगर उनको निकाल दिया जाये तो यह संस्था दुरुस्त हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस बिल पर बोलें।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं सदन का ध्यान इस बिल की कुछ धाराओं की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। अभी हाई कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कही गई कि जज जो हैं वह हर जिले के स्थान पर जा कर एलेक्शन पिटिशन सुनें। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सुझाव व्यावहारिक

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

नहीं है। इसलिये नहीं है कि हाई कोर्ट जज के पास पुस्तकें अपने कार्यालय में ही होती हैं जिनको रिफरेंस बुक्स कहा जाता है। तमाम सहायता वहीं पर होती है। अगर वह जिले जिले में जायेंगे तो उनका काम नहीं चल सकता और सब हाई कोर्ट का काम रुक जायेगा। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां पर भी गवाही सुनने का काम हो वहां के लिये हाई कोर्ट कमीशन नियुक्त करे या कोई दूसरी एजेन्सी नियुक्त करे जो कि वहां पर जा कर गवाही सुन ले और इतनी दूर तक लोगों को न जाना पड़े। बाकी काम हाई कोर्ट के कार्यालय में हो। इस सम्बन्ध में श्री दीक्षित ने जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

इसी प्रकार से इसमें आ रहा है कि जो गवनमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स मारल टरपिट्यूड या डिसलायलटी के लिये सजा पायें, डिसमिस कर दिये जायें तो छूटने पर उनको डिसलायलटी से बरी कर दिया जाये। मेरा कहना यह है कि उनके नाम के आगे से डिसलायलटी को क्यों निकाल दिया जाये। अगर कोई व्यक्ति देश के प्रति वफादार नहीं है तो उसको जरूर सजा मिलनी चाहिये। इसलिये मैं इस सुझाव के पक्ष में नहीं हूं और जो डिसलायल हो, जिसके विरुद्ध करप्शन या मारल टरपिट्यूड का अपराध हो उसको पूरा दंड मिलना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मुझ को जो कुछ कहना है वह यह है कि हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारी वर्ग के बारे में शिकायत की जाती है कि वह पक्षपात करते हैं और ज्यादातर रूलिंग पार्टी का पक्ष लेते हैं। हो सकता है कि कहीं कहीं ऐसा हुआ हो, मैं नहीं कहता कि कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ, लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि जहां कहीं दूसरे दल अधिकार में आये, उन्होंने भी उसका दुरुपयोग किया है। उदाहरण के लिये मेरी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी में प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के जिला परिषद् के सदस्य ने सारे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को मतपत्र बांट दिये जो कि पोलिंग एजेन्ट का काम करते थे। मैं कहूंगा कि अगर कोई ऐसा करता है तो वह गलत है। मैं इसके विरुद्ध हूं। चाहे रूलिंग पार्टी हो या दूसरे दल के लोग हों इस तरह से नहीं करना चाहिये और ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहिये।

साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर आदमी न्यायप्रियता से काम करते हैं, उसकी तारीफ विरोधी दल नहीं करते हैं। जो भी न्यायप्रिय हो, जो भी ईमानदारी से काम करता हो, जो कि अधिकांशतः हैं, उनकी तारीफ भी की जानी चाहिये। उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है। उदाहरण के लिये चुनाव आयोग है। चुनाव आयोग ने कोई पक्षपात नहीं दिखाया, निष्पक्षता से सब काम हो गया। तो ऐसी हालत में चुनाव आयोग की भी हमें तारीफ करनी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से एक बात कही गई कि एलेक्शन कमीशन ने एक रिपोर्ट दी जिसमें यह तीन बातें मंजूर होनी चाहिये, यह कहा। सरकार उसको स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार थी। सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने पेश हुआ। सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिया वह माना गया क्योंकि लोक सभा की सत्ता सर्वोपरि है। कमीशन की बहुत सी रिपोर्टें आती हैं। अब सेलेक्ट कमेटी का भी हम विश्वास नहीं करते, उसमें कांग्रेस दल का बहुमत है इसलिए गलत निर्णय लिये जाते हैं, तो मेरा कहना है कि बहुमत तो रहेगा ही। जब आप की सरकार बनेगी, आप का बहुमत बनेगा तो आपका बहुमत उसमें रहेगा . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसी गलत आज्ञा मत दिलाओ। उनका बहुमत नहीं बनेगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अगर बने कभी तो ।

तो इस किस्म की अनर्गल बात करने से कोई फायदा नहीं । इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक के पक्ष में हूं और यह चाहता हूं कि विरोधी दल हर जगह जहां कहीं भी हो, केवल लांछन की बात न करे, खामखवाह किसी पर लांछन न लगाये । अभी मधु लिमये साहब ने करोड़ों रुपये की बात कही और किसी का नाम लिया . . . . (**व्यवधान**) मैं उन से कहता हूं कि वह इस बात को बाहर पब्लिक में जाकर कहें जिससे कि मुकदमा चलाया जा सके । उसमे अगर वह पकड़े जायं तो उनको सजा हो और जो न पकड़े जायं तो जिसने लांछन लगाया है उसको सजा हो । इस तरह की बातें यहां कहना बिलकुल निरर्थक है, अनर्गल है । पीपुल्स रेप्रेजेन्टेशन बिल से इनका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह बिल सर्वसम्मति से सेलेक्ट कमेटी से पास हुआ है, इसको सदन स्वीकार करे, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन साथ साथ जिन बातों पर मैंने संशोधन की बात रखी है उनको पाठक जी मानेंगे तो मैं उनका अनुगृहीत होऊंगा ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, only the other day our veteran elder statesman, Acharya Kripalani, reminded us that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. I think it is a salutary reminder to this House on the eve of the coming elections that a fair and free election is indeed the first and primary assurance of democracy in which liberty can be safeguarded by constant vigilance. With a mammoth electorate of about 250 million, with an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 8 crores in the coming elections, and with one democratic faith, the stake of the Indian people in the coming elections is indeed immeasurable. The stability of the country will be judged abroad and here by the manner in which we are able to hold the coming elections. There is no escaping the fact that in recent months, the image of India and our own sense of self-confidence about stability in the country has been somewhat shaken. It would be necessary, therefore, for all the political parties, indeed for all the citizens of this country, to do everything possible to reinforce the edifice of our electoral democracy.

It is gratifying that in spite of an atmosphere of nihilistic iconoclasm which permeates every quarter and every section of our populace, inspite of the frustration and disillusionment, in spite of the fact that we have lost the sense of sturdy self-conference, there is a certain broad respect and confidence for the Election Commission in this country, a machinery given to us by the Constitution-makers, by the founding fathers, an invaluable safeguard against executive incursions. It is true many allegations are made about election malpractices or transgressions of what should be considered a basic code of election ethics. Nevertheless, broadly it is conceded by every one in the country that the election commission is an independent machinery and it is in the independence of the election commission that there is assurance of fair and free elections.

It seems to me that there are certain birth pangs of conflict between traditional politics as against the emerging outlines of democratic politics. To the extent that they are only the birth pangs of a new and perhaps more progressive and more constructive order, they are to be welcomed. But, along with it we find symptoms of a mentality which seeks to overpower democracy itself, of a mentality which rejects, on the one hand, the entire apparatus and the spirit of democracy and, on the other hand, applauds and places its belief and faith in an alternative system of Government by violent means. If this is any symptom of the coming events, it is a symptom of which we have to be wary.

Doubts have been expressed about whether or not the coming elections would be peaceful. Doubts have been expressed by very sober citizens in the country including the Election

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Commission, that there may be violence attending the elections. If this happens, I think, the image of the country will go down very considerably. If this happens, our own self-confidence would be eroded very substantially. If this happens, democracy might indeed suffer one of the greatest onslaughts, one of the great setbacks in the history of our country. It, therefore, appears appropriate that the electoral process is kept undiluted and unsullied. It is, therefore, important that the mainsprings of democracy and democratic functioning are kept un-polluted and are protected from the influences which seek to curb them or corrupt them.

In this respect, therefore, the Bill and the effort to carve out a new electoral law is to be welcomed. What is, however, to be regretted is that this law also does not go far enough. Perhaps, a day will come when we will make a deeper, a more thorough, a more searching far-reaching study of the election ethics and its transgressions, what happens actually in the electoral process, and we will seek to build a law which will take care of the lapses and shortcomings which are only human and which every healthy and robust legislation must seek to curb and eradicate.

It seems to me that the election ethics and the code of conduct which was evolved somewhere in 1960 before the elections in Kerala was a very good beginning and I think that an effort should be made for a code of conduct such as that, which is described in the report on the third general elections in India in 1962 by the Election Commission, to be adopted for the coming elections also, that a wholesome support is elicited from political parties as well as from all those who participate in the electoral process for ensuring that we have a free and fair election, that we have the decencies and simple courtesies about which Shri Ranga spoke the other day, preserved and not allow character assassination or tirades to launched in the garb of election campaign. It is necessary, therefore, that the various aspects of electioneering should be examined in close detail, in what way meeting should be held, in what way placards should be exhibited, in what way processions should be taken, what kind of speeches can be made, what kind of publications can be launched by both political parties as well as those who participate in the electoral process either for or against someone. I hope that an effort would be made either to put on the statute-book, or, if it is not possible now, if it is too late now, to put on the statute-book such a code of conduct, at least to gain general acceptance from all those who participate in the electoral process for such a code of conduct which goes somewhat farther than the provisions of this statute even as amended.

I think it is necessary to remember that some of the measures are punitive only whereas what we require in the electoral process is a set of preventive measures on the spot because when the mischief is done it is always difficult to go back to the events of the elections to prove that every election was materially affected or to show that such and such events did actually or did not actually take place for, you would realise, Mr. Chairman, perjury is not unknown in our country. We know that politics has somehow, in some places at least, had a corroding influence in terms of even the truthfulness of witnesses who would be prepared to appear before the tribunals and courts. There are countless cases, and I have experienced several of them myself, where it was crystal clear that witnesses came forth only to oblige one or the other party, that witnesses were put forth only to put up trumped up evidence, or evidence which was a make-belief or figment of imagination of the contesting candidate.

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Even in the election tribunal?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Evidence which come before the election tribunals is in many cases of such a nature and election tribunals and courts have had occasions to comment on such perjury by witnesses before the election tribunals. As I said, after all, the election controversy or election litigation would only reflect the general state of morals in the society and, therefore, what you find is that, in many cases, in an electoral controversy the evidence is not of the most truthful or the most straight-forward character.

One thing that has been pointed out by most observers, and by almost everyone who spoke before me here, is the fact that the magnitude of election expenses is such that it inhibits the working of a free democracy, a free democracy based on merit rather than on money, a free democracy based on aptitude and performance rather than on the capacity to incur expenditure on elections. In this field, I think it is necessary either to see that the limits on election expenditure are observed strictly and scrupulously, or if they cannot be observed, then let us not make this farce of prescribing the limit of ceiling on election expenses. It is necessary, for example, to limit the number of vehicles which a candidate can be permitted to use, rather tran allow him to use any number of vehicles which he can afford. It should not be on the basis of what he can afford but what would be permissible for any candidate under the law, and this should be not only punishable but also preventible on the spot when it is done at the time of the election itself.

Of considerable importance in this Bill before the House is the fact that we are now seeking to change the forum of election disputes form the election tribunals to High Courts. It is, at the very best, an experimental measure. It might very well be that this would obviate some of the problems that we have been facing, but I am sure it would also generate some new problems which we have not faced so far. For one thing, the difficulty would be of obtaining evidence, of bringing witnesses from far and wide, in any given part of the country, to the seat of the High Court, wherever it is, and it would be difficult for us, those who are involved in election litigation to ensure that all the witnesses that are needed are forthcoming. This, I hope, would be solved either by providing that, in appropriate cases at least, there would be the possibility of the High Court, or the particular bench of the High Court dealing with the case, going nearer to the locale of the controversy.

I also feel that it would be necessary, and this provision should definitely be made well in advance, to increase the number of judges of various High Courts, if this new jurisdiction is going to be invested in them. After all, the trial of an election dispute is a long-drawn affair, and with the best of intentions very often one finds that an election dispute goes on and on, almost interminably and perenially. I know of cases which, I am told, are even now pending decisions. There are cases which are even now pending, and perhaps would remain pending, where *ex post facto* decisions have to be given. I know in the last elections there were cases in which the decisions were given only on the eve of the elections, or after the general elections. Now, if that is the situation in which we find ourselves, it is necessary that the High Court Benches are suitably enlarged well in advance. Otherwise, with the present arrears with which they are embattled, High Courts will find it impossible to deal with the increased quantum of work. I hope that some kind of assurance would be forthcoming on this score. I do not want to com-

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ment on the evil of frivolous and harassing litigation which would come forward. That would happen under the best—regulated circumstances. It cannot always be prevented by mere legislation. I would, therefore, not be so naive as to hope that we can legislate election disputes out of existence merely because we wish such frivolous and harassing election disputes not to be in existence. I would support the demand being made that there should be uniform criteria for removing disqualifications. I think there is reason for some heart-burning if there are no uniform criteria for removing disqualifications. Either the power to remove such disqualifications should be vested in the High Courts concerned or suitable and more precise criteria should be prescribed.

In this connection, I would like to emphasize the need for more intensive training of returning officers. It seems that in many cases sometimes it is because of the omissions and commissions on the part of the returning officers and their assistants that problems of all sorts arise.

I feel very strongly that if we have to reduce expenditure and if we have to make it possible for a candidate to come to his constituency fairly and frankly for being voted in on his merits, the Government must make arrangements to distribute voters' slips to the voters rather than calling upon the candidates to perform this task. It is very necessary that the Government should accept this not only in principle but in practice in the forthcoming elections.

I also feel that a provision must be made either for mobile election booths or for an election booth for a community of 500 persons not separated by more than one mile's distance. It seems many of the corrupt practices arise particularly in respect of conveying voters because of the difficulties experienced by voters and their indifference if such transport is not provided. It is necessary, therefore, to bring democracy to the homes of the people, to the homes of the electorate, to the door-steps of the electorates. In doing so, we have to provide for either mobile election booths or an election booth for a community of 500 persons not separated by more than a distance of one mile.

In this connection, I would like to make two more observations about the revision of electoral rolls and the delimitation of constituencies. I know several Members would like to speak and, therefore, I would take the shortest possible time in doing so. I think, the revision of electoral rolls is not carried out properly and diligently. At present, I think, the precious, the sacred, right of the voters to vote is denied to many such voters because the electoral rolls are not properly and diligently revised. An effort should be made to see that these electoral rolls are really complete and that they should be revised properly and diligently.

Then there is the question of delimitation of constituencies about which some friends have already spoken. It seems that constituencies undergo changes from one election to another and very often without any visible reason at all. Now, there is naturally a suspicion that this kind of gerrymandering of constituencies might be motivated by some political motive. It is not always so. I know the Delimitation Commission of this country was presided over by a very distinguished jurist whom I hold in great respect and esteem. But if one looks at the delimitation that has been done actually in respect of many constituencies, either because of lack of knowledge of the terrain and the area and the conditions there or because of any other reason, it causes considerable misgivings in the hearts of those who are concerned. One thing has to be realised that a constituency has an identity of its own and that identity should not be destroyed from election to election. These

constituencies should be retained in the same form as far as possible unless it becomes absolutely unavoidable.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): It has got to be done after each census. If the population changes, the constituency has to be changed.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I know delimitation has to be resorted to. But, as I said, delimitation has been resorted to in many cases for no reason at all. One constituency is taken out and another constituency is put in even without the reason of geographical contiguity or road connections. I can cite many such instances if my hon. friend is interested in that.

One thing more that I want to say is in respect of symbols. I feel that the same symbols should be allotted for Independents who have been returned on a particular symbol. The parties have the advantage of having the same symbols election after election. After all, a returned Independent candidate is in no worse position than a person who happens to be sponsored by a party and who has been losing election after election. After all, a person who has been returned may be an Independent, and he is in no worse position, and, therefore, every effort should be made to see that his election symbol is alloted to him if he so choses. I think that that would be only in consonance with the dictates of equity and fairplay.

Shri Joachim Alva: The people of India and the Government of India deserve to be congratulated for having accomplished three unparalleled elections in history during the last three general elections in our land. That is no mean achievement specially in a land where more than 75 per cent of the people are illiterate, but they were villagers who knew how to vote, who knew the way to go to vote and for whom to vote. That is not an easy feat. I have witnessed President Kenedy's election in 1960 in America. That was also a very great feat of democracy. That was finely and ultimately decided by television. Television decided the election of President Kennedy. Just as television decided President Kennedy's election in America, I hope a day will come when the television programme may decide our elections also. For, after all is said and done, the people in the far off villages may not, cannot get periodicals and papers and cannot get the benefit of public meetings and so on, but they can just see a discussion between the candidates on the television and then make up their minds. I wish that our elections are also finally decided in that manner. If not the immediate general elections, I hope that at least the next general elections may be decided by television programmes.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): After another devaluation.

Shri Joachim Alva: I had also a piece of luck to see slices of British election. Mrs. Anevar Bevan, Mrs. Jennie Lea, now Minister in the Labour Gouvernment, had sent me to her husband's constituency in Wales during the British elections. I am mentioning all this because the British general elections and the American general elections and also the Federal German elections which I saw in 1957 at the time of Dr. Adenauer's re-election are not by any stretch of imagination ordinary ones. I would submit that our elections have been dynamic and historic, vigorous and really public-spirited ones. I shall not say much about the German elections, because they have a smaller population. The Americans are nearly 200 million, and the British are over 100 million, whereas we have about 300 million people going to the polls. So, let us pat ourselves on the back and say that we have indeed done a very good job. But what of the future? What about the conduct of my friends on the other side, at least of some of them?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may address the Chair.

Shri Joachim Alva: A always address the chair. That kind of conduct has gone into the streets of Delhi and it has gone into the streets of our countryside. Therefore, there is a real positive danger facing our next general elections. Whilst it may not be the fault of the Congress Party or of many parties forming the Opposition, I would, however, like to point out that if only some of the Members of the Opposition had been even to an ordinary school or had participated in an ordinary debating society, such boisterous scenes would not have occurred in Parliament, and they would not have indulged in violence and in such rowdy conduct. People lack in even the ordinary rules of decorum and they behave in a most boisterous fashion with the result that I am constrained to say that our Parliament has been reduced to bazar-street scenes, and the next Parliament is in great danger if some of these elements which want to resort to rowdyism and which resort to violence and which want to burn down property and which want to kill people should happen to fight the elections and come here; if such elements come in, then there is great danger to our Parliament and to our democracy.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): May I make one submission?

Shri Joachim Alva: I am not yielding. Let my hon. friend quote the rule and then I shall yield.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member who is speaking does not yield, then the other hon. Member should sit down.

Shri Joachim Alva: I have great regard for my hon. friend, and, therefore, I shall yield.

Shri Manoharan: During the time of elections and before elections, rowdyism is being played up and goondas are engineered . . . .

Mr. Chairman: Can the hon. Member not speak when his turn comes?

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): When the Member yields, then one can interrupt. That is the parliamentary procedure.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat . Order, order. Let him resume his seat. While the Chair is on its legs, the hon. Member has to listen to what the Chair says.

Shri Mohammed Koya: He has yielded, and, therefore, Shri Manoharan can say what he wants.

Shri Manoharan: He has yielded.

Shri Mohammed Koya: This is allowed in all parliaments.

Shri Manoharan: Three days ago, the leader of my party, Shri Annathurai, had gone to Coimbatore district. There was an attempt on his life by certain rowdies engineered. I can say without any sense of reservation, by Congress people in Coimbatore district.

Shri Tyagi: No, no.

Shri Manoharan: I am sorry he does not believe me. I can prove it. This is a serious matter. It has happened. I entirely agree that there should be no rowdyism. But this is what happened.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am sorry I was interrupted. We have seen a pattern of goondaism in this very House. Women, young boys and girls from schools and colleges and foreigners come and watch our proceedings . I am sure they do not go away inspired form the proceedings of our House. Some of us ought to put our heads down in shame at this state of affairs.

Shri Mohammed Koya: What happened to Shri Frank Anthony

Shri Joachim Alva: We should be ashamed to behave in this manner when there are foreigners watching our proceedings, when there are wo-

men, mothers of childrn, who see what we do.

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member to speak on the Bill.

Shri Joachim Alva: Yes. I am speaking on the Bill. I am speaking on the kind of representatives we have. As a result of the Representation of the People Act, we should not have representatives who will behave in such a manner, whose conduct and speeches are of such a character, that the women of our country who watch the proceedings from the gallery will go away uninspired and even put down their heads bowed in shame.

Mr. Chairman: Is the law enacted that way?

Shri Joachim Alva: I am speaking on that.

We want our women to go back inspired by our proceedings. We want our young boys and girls who watch our proceedings to think that here are MPs elected by the people who can deliver the goods politically, morally and decently.

It is true that moneybags play a great part in the elections in our country. Here I would like to suggest that we should follow the pattern of the British workers. Here is a book, *The Use and Abuse of Trade Unions by Arthur* Bottomley, at present a British Cabinet Minister. He was good enough to send me a copy. Here is a very important paragraph from that book which I would like to quote, because we must collect money ourselves. We must not depend upon the rich people for our election funds. I hope this will be the last election where the rich people contribute to election chests. This is what he says:

"The TUC is also active internationally"—

this is the British Trade Union Congress—

"For example, by helping to organise and finance study tours and courses for trade unions in developing areas. The TUC's three-year target for its contribution to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) Solidarity Fund was set in 1960 at £ 500,000. By September of that year, £ 201,000 had already been handed over. .'

Now, if the British Trade Union Congress could collect this much within that period in that way, it is time that the Indian National Congress which claims to speak on behalf of the peasants and workers of India raised the amount it required to fight the elections itself so that at least the next election—not the coming one—shall be conducted in such a manner that we do not depend on the rich people for election funds.

Shri Rajaram: Is he advising Mr. Kamaraj?

Shri Joachim Alva: This is a very important point. We have copied many things from the British. It is but right and proper that we go to the source and springs of British democracy and copy some of their great practices. I had said somewhere else that there shall be no demonstration within a radius of one mile from Parliament House..

An hon. Member: Two miles.

Shri Joachim Alva: Two miles, and only 10 people shall be permitted to present a petition.

Mr. Chairman: Is that included in the Bill?

Shri Joachim Alva: No. This is a very important matter concerning the

[Shri Joachim Alva]

conduct of our proceedings. We do not want that this House should be set a fire by those people.

This is very important.

As regards Judges, I have great admiration for my hon friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee He is a man of patriotism, calibre and independence. We do really want independent men to be in this House. We do not want to make it our own parade. We want independent members, good, honest and straightford independent members as members of other parties who will discharge their work in a parliamentary, non-violent and constitutional manner in this House.

When we talk of High Court Judges, their calibre has also to be of a high order but we should not have High Court Judges whose conduct is sometimes challenged in this House as some of us have done. I am sure the intrepid new Law Minister will see to it that the Home Minister is not burdened with too many burdens, that on the question of the appointment of Judges, looking into their character etc., is looked after by the Law Minister in future.

My hon. friends have quoted the British example. The Labour Party has just now got a Bill on the envil of the House of Commons by which they will compel directors and firms who contribute more than £25 to any political party to state what amount they have contributed and why they have contributed. So, even in England they have taken a long time to find out that the Tories used money for their elections that came from the capitalists, the money that they earned in the colonies, in the election campaign, and hence Labour did not win. That Bill has now really brought havoc in the ranks of the Tory Party, because, as I quoted from the book, the Labour Party collects money from its workers unlike the Tory Party.

Great are the hardships which the candidates have to face in the elections, and I am frank enough to say that I have still to repay Rs. 1500 in respect of the second election. I do not mind using a vulgar phrase and saying that when we stand for elections we beg, borrow or steal. It is all right for a rich man, but we want that honest, simple, public workers should stand for elections and get elected without the aid of big money. The Swatantra Party has come into some of our constituencies and thrown about money like anything and disturbed the balance there. The Communist Party also has a large invisible funds perhaps and all this disturbs the political balance. What are we to do?

Shri Rajaram: The Congress is the only poor party

Shri Joachim Alva: If some one throws one lak of rupees in a constituency in which I wanted to spend only Rs. 7,000 what are we to do? Our own party people demand money, the entire balance is disturbed. We have to fight against these money bags, against people who pressurise elections, against people who pressurise the Ministers, against people who pressurise the conduct of the whole Parliament. These are important things, and our hardships should be lessened.

What chance has a poor public worker, an honest, straight-forward man, against a fedual prince, when the prince has a privy purse of Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs? Some of these princes are not happy unless they mix among themselves only, they do not mix with others. However. There are princes like the Maharaja of Bikaner, whose father has been commended by Alen Johnson, Press Attache of Lord Mountbatten in his book. Partition of India

for having opened the gate for the federation of India, but they are exceptions; certainly there are such good princes and we want them, but if there are others who use all the benefits of their privy purse to fight elections not only for themselves but to destroy the constituencies of other poor people, it is time that this Parliament seriously considered the danger unto us. There are princes' lobbies, there are other lobbies, and there are some princes who even want to be Chief Ministers of States; they are not merely satisfied with small pockets of land, they want big chunks of territory to rule over.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: All of us here have plenty of experience of elections and we are aware of the normal election laws. Speaking here about them is like carrying coal to New Castle. No one on this side claims that the election system or election laws are perfect. But it has been our endeavour to improve or present system. The last three elections have shown us our faults and drawbacks in the election mechanism in our country.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We must play the democratic game and it must be played fairly. I may tell those who aspire to throw the Congress out of power; that if you work double than the Congress works, you can oust it out in no time. Most of our Opposition Members talk a lot here and outside but do little work. So, it is not the fault of the Congress if it comes back to power.

The Joint Committee has made certain recommendations and I refer to clause 20 which says:

> "The Committee consider that an opportunity of being heard should be given to the person before the Election Commission issues a certificate to the effect that the said person has been dismissed for corruption or disloyalty to the State for the purposes of sub-section (1) of the proposed section 9 of the 1951 Act.....The Committee are also of the opinion that a person should incur disqualification when a contract with the appropriate Government etc. though entered in the name of other persons is actually for his benefit."

This section is very clear.

Now clause 38 mentions the High Court. It says: "The Court having jurisdiction to try an election petition shall be the High Court." I have had the experience of fighting election petitions and I am of the opinion that tribunals serve the purpose of going into details of the election petition and the High Court heard the appeals. I request that proper authorities may be appointed, so that they may go into the details of the evidence and see that litigants do not incur heavy expenses.

The reason for the removal of tribunals is, I think, to reduce the expenditure. An election petition has to be fought in a tribunal, then in a High Court and finally in the Supreme Court. Now, the tribunal is being removed. The High Court should be careful in seeing that the expenses of the litigants are not increased. With regard to clauses 41-43 the Committee on page 42 of the Report recommended that there should also be provision in the Bill for an appeal to the Supreme Court both on facts and on law from the High Court's order on an election petition and the Minister was authorised to come forward with a provision to that effect after consulting such authorities as may be considered necessary. I am happy that the Minister has given an amendment that there would be appeals to the Supreme Court.

Clause 59 mentions that if any person in the service of the Government acts as an election agent or a polling

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

agent or a counting agent of a candidate at an election, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine or both. There have been instances where Government servants had been instigating various candidates, may be, privately. If they do so and are caught, they should be severely punished. I would draw the attention of the House to the Minutes of dissent which the hon. Members have given. Many hon. Members say that Congress is not giving due attention to the minutes of dissent. Shri Chitta Basu in his minute of dissent says:

> "The Bill does not seek to put adequate curbs on the ever-increasing expenses for the election which preclude any scope of free and fair election. ... The Bill on the other hand seeks to disqualify any person who has been sentenced to two years of imprisonment by any court of Law in India, for contesting in any election."

I may bring to his notice that the expenses are increasing, but I may cite my own example: I have won the last election in 1962 at probably the lowest cost in India. I have spent only Rs. 1,700, and that has been, I presume, a record in the Election Commission. So, to say that a Member cannot come in, unless he spends Rs. 50,000 is not proper.

The hon. Member says that to disqualify any person who has been imprisoned for two years is to debar many political leaders and such trivial sentence is not enough for disqualification. I will cite now Shri Kamath who says that a person found guilty of a corrupt practice should incur disqualification for a larger period than six years.

Shri Sezhiyan quoted the Chief Justice of Bombay—Shri M. C. Chagla —who delivered a learned judgment in the famous case *J. R. Koticha* vs. *Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd*, wherein he gave a forceful warning that any attempt on the part of anyone to finance a political party is likely to contaminate the very springs of democracy We are not living in Heaven. We are on this earth, and all political parties need money; some limit may be fixed by this House, that the companies cannot grant more money than certain sum to be prescribed; I would welcome such a measure. But as long as political parties are allowed to take money from Companies—

Mr. Speaker: Is he concluding within a minute or two?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I shall continue tomorrow. I must have my full ten minutes. I have been waiting for five hours, right from 12 o'clock. I have not moved from this seat.

Mr. Speaker: Would he take five minutes more?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I will take the full time.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will now call the hon. Home Minister.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं नियम के अनुसार उठाना चाहता हूं ... (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो स्टेटमेन्ट शुरू नहीं हुआ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नियम सं० 355 के अन्तर्गत में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले व्यवस्था कैसे आ गई ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब ये बयान दे देंगे, उसके बाद आप सवाल पूछने देंगे या नहीं, यह बिल्कुल अनिश्चित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं देखे लेता हूं, पहले इनको बयान देने दीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं 355 में सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं, अगर आप सवाल पूछने देंगे, तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री हाथी ।

17.32 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INCIDENTS IN DELHI

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Sir, the demand for a total ban on cow slaughter in the country has been voiced for several years in one form or the other and from different platforms Government have already made statements in Parliament explaining the steps taken to bring about a measure of uniformity in the State laws on the subject.

However, an agitational approach to the problem continued and assumed the shape of a movement and there was widespread propaganda to organize a big demonstration near Parliament House on the 7th of November, 1966. Government were fully aware of the emotional and inflammatory speeches that were delivered in different parts of the country to enthuse volunteers to join the demonstration.

The Delhi Administration authorities were in constant touch with the organisers of the demonstration and were assured by the latter that the procession would remain peaceful. Even so, it was envisaged that a very large gathering of the nature that was being collected, could lead to disorder and violence. Accordingly, detailed and elaborate preparations were made by the Delhi Administration to maintain order. A very large police force was detailed for duty and reinforcements were brought in from outside. Magistrates and senior police officers were posted all along the route with special emphasis on volnerable points. Special arrangements were made around Parliament House and all entries into the precincts of the House were strongly guarded. A large number of bad characters were rounded up on the 6th November as a precautionary measure.

I need not go into the events of the day as the Home Minister has already made a statement on the 7th November, 1966.

As a result of the firing that had to be resorted to, uptill now 8 persons including one constable have died and 41 persons have received gun shot injuries. About 70 persons were otherwise injured. The police Constable who died was off duty While running out with a bucket to fetch water for extinguishing fire in the guard room of the All India Radio, he was hit by a bullet. Nineteen Police Officers including two ASPs have also sustained injuries. The names of the persons killed are:

1. Shri Ram Rakha,
2. Swami Ajudhianand,
3. Shri S. K. Jain,
4. Shri Jagan Nath,
5. Constable Jai Prakash.

Three others have not been identified.

Vehicles burnt or badly demaged include 54 cars and Jeeps, 2 buses, 1 truck and 26 scooters or motor cycles.

After the dispersal of the mob, the situation was quickly brought under control. Army units were called out and stationed at strategic places to stand by and assist the civil administration in case of recurrence of trouble.

[Shri Hathi]

Orders were issued imposing curfew from 3.00 P.M. Action was started to send out of Delhi all demonstrators who had come from outside. The situation further improved and it was decided not to continue the curfew beyond 7 00 A.M. on 8th November. A ban has been imposed on processions and meetings, etc. All other States have been asked to be vigilant against any likely repercussions.

The total number of arrests since 6th November now exceeds 1000.

Mr. Speaker: I will permit one member from each group to put one question. It should be by way of elucidation and not a long one. Shri Hem Barua.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले जो खड़ा हो, उसका ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता है, जो पहले उठे उसको नम्बर नहीं मिलता है । आगे से इसका ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिये . . . (व्यवधान)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): That day the capital of India was burning. Precious Indian lives were lost and damage to Indian property was caused. I remember to have read a statement by the Home Secretary—I hear he is an able and efficient officer—

Mr. Speaker: I requested him in the beginning to seek elucidation only. He is making a long statement.

Shri Hem Barua: I will be brief. In that statement, the Home secretary said that the ministry was aware of the coming developments. From what happened afterwards, it appears that Government was not prepared and it had become panicky only after the event. In that context may I know, even when the Home Secretary knew of the coming developments, why is it that Government did not take adequate steps to see that these things did not happen?

Shri Hathi: In the first place, I have made it clear in the statement that the organisers had assured that it will be a peaceful procession. But looking to the large crowd, as I said, it was envisaged that a very large gathering of this nature that was being collected could lead to disorder and violence. It was not that there was information about pre-planning of violence. But it was envisaged that such a large gathering could lead to violence. For that purpose, elaborate precautions were taken, which I have just narrated. A number of policemen were posted round about Parliament House and on the approach roads, etc.

Shri Hem Barua: After the event, they took policemen from neighbouring States. Why is it that they did not post policemen in strategic positions before the event?

Mr. Speaker: He says they had taken precautions. What can I do?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Obviously there are contradictory statements from those in authority. Mr. Hem Barua referred to the statement by the Home Secretary. But Mr. Jha of the Delhi Administration said he was completely taken by surprise and he did not expect any such development. There are reports in the Press that the Intelligence did really inform the Government that serious developments may take place. I should like to know which statement is correct and whether Government did have a definite idea about the coming developments or whether, as Shri Jha says, they were taken by surprise?

Shri Hathi: As I have said, there was no information of pre-planning of this violence, but it was envisaged that in such a large gathering it is very probable that violence may be resorted to. This is the correct position.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : क्या यह सही है कि होम मिनिस्टर ने लिखा था कि दो मील के रेडियस में जलूस आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा और क्या यह भी सही है जैसा कि अभी श्री हेम बरुआ ने कहा कि होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि पहले से उनको खबर थी। यदि यह सही है तो हमारे कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट श्री कामराज को, हमारे रेडियो स्टेशन, ट्रांसपोर्ट भवन को, जो कि यहां से नजदीक हीं हैं, और दूसरी चीजों को क्यों सुरक्षित नहीं किया गया। हम लोग सन् 1933 में दिल्ली कांग्रेस में आये थे तो अंग्रेजों ने हम को ओखला के उधर, मथुरा के उधर और गाजियाबाद के उधर पकड़ लिया था और स्टेशन से ही उतार लिया था। इनसारी बातों को देखते हुए, सारे अनुभवों के आधार पर, क्यों सरकार ने कोई उचित कदम नहीं उठाया।

Shri Hathi: Sir, generally processions are not allowed except with permission within a radius of two miles or so. In this case permission had been granted.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): The question is why was this permission granted?

Shri Hathi: I am coming to that. In the past, permission had been granted to the Communists to have a demonstration and a large gathering, and the Jan Sangh people also had been given such a permission. It was thought that with proper precautions the permission might be given and we should not ban the procession.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जिस समय यह घटना हुई थी, मैं उस घटना के समय वहां मौजूद था, जिस समय मंच के ऊपर पथराव हो रहा था, उस समय ऐसा क्यों हो रहा था और ऐसा करने वाले लोग कौन थे। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहता हूं और मैंने स्वयम् देखा है, जिन लोगों ने गाड़ियों में आग लगाई वह सरकारी गुंडे थे और उन्होंने गाड़ियों से पेट्रोल निकाल कर आग लगाई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप के पास कोई इन्फार्मेशन है तो जब मौका आयेगा तब आप बयान देकर उन्हें बतला दें। आप इस समय पूछना क्या चाहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस घटना के समय उस भाव को रोकने के लिये और पुलिस की सहायता करनेके लिये जो सेवा दल के लोग या स्वयम्सेवक लोग थे उन्हें सरकार ने क्यों पकड़ लिया। उस समय वहां पर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेवा दल के जो लोग सरकार की मदद करने के लिये थे . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल पूरा नहीं हुआ, मुझे पूरा सवाल पूछने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को इतनी दफे रोका और कहा कि आप सवाल कीजिये . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उधर से हल्ला होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस घटना के समय अखिल भारतीय जनसंघ के अध्यक्ष, प्रो० बलराज मधोक दिल्ली में मौजूद नहीं थे। उन को रात में पकड़ा गया तो किस कारण से पकड़ा गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात पर कि किसी इंडिविजुअल को क्यों पकड़ा गया, यहां हम बहस नहीं कर सकते। दूसरे सवाल का जवाब दिया जा सकता है कि जो सेवा दल के लोग सरकार की मदद करने के लिये आये थे उन्हें क्यों पकड़ा गया।

Shri Hathi: Any person or persons, volunteers or whoever they may be who have taken part in this demonstration which has resulted in violence, looting and arson, have to be arrested, and they have been arrested.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मन्त्री महोदय अंग्रेजी में बोले हैं अनुवाद की मशीन बन्द है इस लिये मुझे जवाब हिन्दी मे दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि जो लोग उसमें हिस्सा लेने के लिये आये और जिन्होंने हिस्सा लिया है उनको पकड़ा गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह पुलिस की सहायता कर रहे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस को नहीं मानते।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : जो मरे हैं उनमें से एक रामरखा जी का शव विलिंगडन अस्पताल ले जाया गया। उनके एक सम्बन्धी ने मुझे यह इत्तला दी है कि उन्होंने उन के शव को शनाख्त की और उन का नाम और पता बतलाया। उनके सम्बन्धी को आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उनके शव की डाक्टरी जांच के बाद उसे उन को दे दिया जायेगा। यह रात को तय हुआ था। दूसरे दिन प्रातःकाल वह तीस हजारी अस्पताल में सब जगह गये, जहां पर शवों की जांच होती है। लेकिन उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं दी गई। इसके उपरान्त उन्होंने डी० सी० से निजी रूप से टेलीफोन द्वारा पूछा, परन्तु कोई जानकारी नहीं दी। मेरा विश्वास है कि सब ने जान बूझ कर इस को छिपाया। उनका शव नहीं दिया गया हालांकि शव शिनाख्त करने लोग पहुंच गये थे। उस रात को शव जला दिया गया। जब ऐसी हालतें होती हैं तो पुलिस और गृह मन्त्री के आचरण के बारे में सन्देह करना लोक सभा के एक सदस्य के लिये वाजिबी है। इस लिये मैं आपका ध्यान घटनाक्रम की तीन चीजों की तरफ दिलाता हूं। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब सवाल करने दिया जाये। डाक्टर साहब, आप सवाल कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक तो मकानों के शीशे फूटे, दूसरे पुलिस ने गोली और अश्रु गोले चलाये गौर तीसरे बसें जलाई गईं। मझे जहां तक पता चला है बस वर्कशाप जलाने का कारण . . . (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को लम्बा भाषण करने की इजाजत नहीं है। . . . (**व्यवधान**)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कैसे सवाल पूछूं। यह सारा मामला झूठ पर चल रहा है तो फिर मैं क्या करूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर इस पर मैं डिबेट अलाऊ नहीं कर सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सवाल का जवाब सीधा सा यह है कि जब लोगों के मन में इतना ज्यादा सन्देह हो गया कि यह सारा कुछ सरकार ने अपने खुद के किसी मकसद के लिये चलाया है . . .

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): Sir, I rise on a point of order. When a statement is made, only questions can be asked. There can be no discussion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब क्या यह पागल हो गये हैं (**व्यवधान**)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am only trying to enforce that. There is no point in spending the time of the House in controversies. He will resume his seat.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : या तो आप इस्तीफा दीजिये या जवाब दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ऐसी हालत में या तो सरकार फौरन एक जांच बैठाये या फिर हम लोगों को मजबूर होकर एक जनता की जांच इस मामले पर बैठानी पड़ेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सरकार इस को देखने के लिये जांच करायेगी।

श्री हाथी : नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री त्यागी । . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्यों नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं करायेंगे । क्यों नहीं, इसका क्या जवाब हो सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह छिपाना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छिपाना चाहते हैं या . . .

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा नियम 366 के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई व्यवस्था की बात नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : नियम 366 पर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . मैं इस पर बहस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री बागड़ी : संसद् भवन से गोली चलाई गई है । इसके अन्दर आपको हस्तक्षेप करने का अधिकार है. . . (व्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कातिलों की रक्षा कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): One question has not been amply answered, and that is with regard to the orders issued by the Home Minister to the effect that processions should not be permitted within two miles of Parliament House. On what date was such an order issued? If it was issued, is it a fact that the Ministry did not carry out that order?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that the order is that without prior permission it should not be allowed.

Shri Tyagi: It has not been replied to.

Shri Hathi: My information on this is that the orders were that prior permission is necessary. I shall check up whether the Home Minister actually issued a separate order that no procession should be allowed. I will find it out.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The plain question is: What were the orders of the Home Minister? Have you not come prepared with this? Please tell us what were the orders of the Home Minister in this connection.

Shri Tyagi: Did the Ministry refuse to obey? (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): He is making a statement to Parliament. He should have known these orders. Why does he not know of any such orders?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow that discussion now as to why he does not know such orders. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hathi: So far, as I know, the orders are that processions should not be allowed without permission. This is my information. But I will check up because I was not dealing with this. The Home Minister himself was dealing with this.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): I want to know, according to the previous information of the Government, how many people were expected to come into Delhi and what was their preparation, that is, how many policemen they had kept ready from inside as well as outside Delhi. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Very few.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: . . . and at what time the policemen were got ready.

Shri Hathi: The outsiders were about 40,000 to 50,000. The policemen from Delhi and others were about 5000.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री आर० एस० पाण्डेय ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह किस गुट के हैं, पाटिल गुट के हैं क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब अपोजीशन से पांच बोलेंगे तो मुझे उनके मुकाबले में इनको भी बुलाना पड़ेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पाटिल गुट के हैं, अतुल्य घोष गुट के हैं, मुरारजी गुट के हैं इस तरह से नाम ले कर पुकारिये ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : मैं किसी भी गुट का हो सकता हूं लेकिन ऐसे गुट का कदापि नहीं हो सकता जो गुट तोड़फोड़ में विश्वास रखता है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): As long as you are presiding in this august Chair, is it in order for you to allow any such inhuman treatment to the Members?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : सात तारीख को एक बड़े पैमाने पर प्रदर्शन करने का आयोजन किया गया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस आयोजन में कौन-कौन से दल सम्मिलित थे, कौन-कौन से नेता सम्मिलित थे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार की आशंका गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से व्यक्त की गई थी कि सम्भव है कि इतने बड़े प्रदर्शन से उपद्रवों की आशंका हो सकती है ? यदि इस प्रकार की आशंका व्यक्त की गई थी तो क्या आश्वासन गृह मंत्रालय को इसके बारे में उन से प्राप्त हुआ था ? क्या यह भी सच है कि इन प्रर्शनकारियों में ऐसे लोग भी थे जिन के झोले में बोतल पैट्रोल की और काटन थी ? यदि यह सच है तो सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The role of Congressmen also.

Shri Hathi: The Jan Sangh and the R.S.S. were the main people who took part....

Several hon. Members: Shame, shame!

Shri Hathi: ....and others.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सेठ गोविन्द दास भी थे, श्री कमल नयन बजाज भी थे । ये कांग्रेस के हैं (**इंटरप्शंस**)

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Seth Govind Das was there.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल का जवाब मैं दिला सकता हूं और कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूं । अगर आप नहीं चाहते हैं और रुकावट डालना चाहते हैं तो मैं बन्द कर देता हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अतुल्य घोष साहब शक्तिशाली होते जा रहे हैं नन्दा साहब के मुकाबले में ।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में तोड़फोड़ की कार्रवाइयां हुई हैं । इसका सरकार को मालूम है । क्या सरकार को यह मालूम नहीं था कि राजधानी में इतना बड़ा प्रदर्शन होने वाला है और हो सकता है कि यही अनसर यहां पर तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाई करें जिन्होंने बाहर की है ? यदि मालूम था तो सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये थे इसके बारे में ?

श्री हाथी : मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रोसैशन पीसफुल होगा । तो भी हमने पांच हजार पुलिसमैनों का इंतजाम किया था ताकि कोई गड़बड़ी न हो । एक बात और भी है । इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री रामेश्वरानन्द जब यहां से बाहर गए तो उन्होंने वहां जा कर एक भड़काने वाली और फायरी स्पीच दी जिससे प्रदर्शनकारी भड़क उठे ।

श्री बागड़ी : गलत इलजाम लगा रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये: गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रार्डर, ग्रार्डर ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे ऊपर ग्रारोप लगाया गया है, हमारी पार्टी पर ग्रारोप लगाया गया है, हमें एक क्लेरिफिकेशन तो पूछ लेने दीजिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारी पार्टी पर लांछन लगाया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सवालों की इजाजत दे सकता हूं, बहस की नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : कम से कम एक क्लेरिफिकेशन तो ले लेने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रौर नहीं ।

17.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. STRIKE BY NURSES

The Minister of Health and family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): On the 25th October, 1966, one Miss P. David, a Sister in the Safdarjang Hospital was alleged to have handed over one gallon tin of dettol in a bucket covered by a duster to a sweeper to be taken to her room in the Nurses Hostel. On interrogation by the Chowkidar the sweeper informed him that he was carrying the bucket under instructions from Sister David. Since theft of Government property was sucpected, the matter was immediately reported to the Medical superintendent and the Vigilance Officer who called for the concerned Sister and made certain enquiries. Sister David gave a written statement that she was taking the dettol for cleaning her bath-room in the hostel. The Superintendent of the Hospital reported the matter to the police as has been done in the past in such cases. After making enquiries the police took Sister David into custody on 31st October, 1966. She was released on bail the next day.

On 2nd November at about 10.00 a.m. the president and secretary of the Safdarjang Hospital Nurses Association informed the Medical Superintedent that the nurses would go on an indefinite strike from the 3rd November, 1966 to press their following demands:

(1) Judicial inquiry must be carried out why the hospital authorities failed to take departmental action against nursing sisted P. David.

(2) Resignation of administrative officer and vigilance officer who surpassed their responsibilities.

(3) why legal action was not taken against the person who was carrying the bucket and Dettol tin;

(4) thorough inquiry must be made against the chowkidar who reported the matter to the vigilance officer; question also as to why the chowkidar has been given extraordinary power to move about in the hospital premises specially in the nurses' hostel without restriction, and by whose authority.

After that, the nurses had a meeting with the Health Secretary and they had a meeting with me also. Misunderstandings and misapprehensions were removed.

The nurses went on strike on the 3rd November, without giving adequate notice as required under the Industrial Disputes Act. During the strike, necessary arrangements were made for running the hospital and to avoid inconvenience to the patients. The nurses in some of the other hospitals in the city also observed a token strike on 4th November in

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

sympathy with the nurses of the Safdarjang Hospital.

After their meeting with the Superintendent and the Health Secretary and finally with me, the nurses in the Safdarjang Hospital have withdrawn their strike and have gone back to duty since this morning.

I wish to compliment the staff of the hospital, the doctors and the others who saw to it, that there was no inconvenience to the patients and also the nurses who, in spite of their strike, sent one nurse in each ward and when there were many casualties on the 7th, they sent two nurses to the wards to see that the patients were not neglected or inconvenienced.

18 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि इस नर्स के बारे में जो घटना पायी गई इस की एन्क्वायरी उस दफ्तर में की गई या वहां के स्टाफ से की गई है ? यदि की गई है तो उन्होंने क्या रिपोर्ट दी इस सम्बन्ध में ?

डा० सुशीला नायर: श्रीमन्, मैं ने बताया कि क्या कुछ एन्क्वायरी वगैरह पुलिस ने की थी, उस के ऊपर उन्होंने एक्शन लिया था। अभी सारा मामला जब शांत हो रहा है तो उसमें क्या उन्हों ने कहा क्या नहीं कहा इस सब में जाने से कोई विशेष लाभ मैं नहीं देखती।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बात को छिपाया जा रहा है। मैं ने सीधा प्रश्न पूछा था कि वहां के स्टाफ ने पुलिस को क्या बताया उस के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी बताने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टाफ ने एन्क्वायरी में क्या बताया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह उसमें आराम से फैसला हो रहा है तो हम कोई ऐसी बात क्यों जिससे और झगड़ा पैदा हो वह ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए वह आप से अपील कर रही हैं। . . . (**व्यवधान**) आप से कह रही हैं कि इससे फायदा नहीं होगा। आप इस पर जिद करेंगे तो और झगड़ा शुरू होगा। उससे फायदा क्या होगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The question of demands of the nurses has been reported to the Ministry not since the 3rd of November, but for a very long time they have been putting forward their demands. May I know what attempts the Health Minister, whom I complimented on resolving this deadlock, and the Health Ministry have been making all these days to consider those demands and to take some action and why did they allow the situation to deteriorate so that the nurses should have had to have recourse to a strike?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I tell the hon. Member that this situation had nothing to do with any general demands? Whatever their general demands or difficulties, the Ministry has been looking into them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are those general demands?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This statement does not relate to any general demands. All that I wish to state is that the Ministry has taken very good care to see that the conditions improve. The nurses themselves have acknowledged that their conditions of service have improved. We would like to improve them still further and we are trying to do so according to our resources.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the general demands?

Mr. Speaker: She says they do not come in this statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Since the strike is over and an amicable settlement has been reached, I want to know whether an assurance has been given to the nurses that

there will be no victimisation because of participation in the strike.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Member is working all the time in a different set up; his mind thinks in terms of victimisation. Government do not think or act in terms of victimisation. We think in terms of serving the interests of our patients and the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I put this question because generally after a strike, there is victimisation. I do not know why this lady is allergic to me. She is imputing motives to me....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should be the best person to know. Shri A. P. Sharma.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: She has a bad temper, and we have a bad temper.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Your reply was very good.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: She should not always take advantage of being a lady.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): What were the causes that led to this illegal strike? Have Government tried to understand their problems as to what were the causes for the strike before they launched upon this illegal course of action?

Mr. Speaker: She has decribed in detail the causes.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There was an alleged theft, and the whole trouble arose out of that. It has nothing to do with their general demands.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मदन को गुमराह किया जा रहा है . .

Mr. Speaker: She is denying that this has anything to do with their general demands. Again and again she has said that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We cannot accept her statement. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: In this manner we cannot proceed.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What were the causes?

Mr. Speaker: She has said it twice.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): There were reports in the newspapers that the representatives of the Delhi Nurses Association waited upon the Minister—I am referring to the other hospitals not the Safdarjung hospital—before they decided to go on strike, to have a meeting with her and to represent their grievances, and it was reported in the newspapers that they waited and waited and no reply came from the Minister, and when she was prepared to meet them at midnight or so they had dispersed and the strike call was given. I should like to know whether the Minister was standing on false prestige at that time and refused to meet the representatives of the Nurses Association, and that is the cause of the strike.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The information of the hon. Member is completely wrong.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I am not putting a question, but I want to draw your attention to a serious matter which perhaps has escaped your attention. May I in all humility say that you should not have permitted Mr. Limaye to say about Mr. Pandey that he was Atulya Ghosh's man. Tomorrow somebody may be called a Chinese agent and another man may be called a Russian agent.

Mr. Speaker: He need not rake it up now.

Shri Joachim Alva: You ought to strike it off the record since he called Mr. Pandey Atulya Ghosh's man; that is unfair.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने यहां तक कहा कि यह कातिल हैं, कतल करने वाले हैं। इस तरह की स्पीचेज

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

होती हैं। अभी किशन पटनायक माडव कह रहे थे . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . आप आर्डर नहीं रेस्टोर कर पा रहे हैं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि यह व्यवस्था आप करें कि कोई आदमी खड़ा तो हो जाय लेकिन जब तक आप की इजाजत न हो, उस को बोलना नहीं चाहिए। यह व्यवस्था जब तक आप नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह आर्डर नहीं चलेगा। मेरा आपसे नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन है कि इस आर्डर को एन्फोर्स कीजिए कि खड़े होने का अधिकार है लेकिन जब तक आप उरुखा नाम नहीं पुकारेंगे चाहे वह इधर का मेम्बर हो चाहे उधर का हो, अपना भाषण शुरू नहीं कर सकता और अगर भाषण शुरू करे तो उस को स्ट्रेंट अवे बाहर कर देना चाहिए। . . . (**व्यवधान**)

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some limit. This cannot be carried on in this manner.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फर्रुखाबाद): इनकी तरफ से हमेशा लम्बी स्पीचेज होती हैं। मेरी तरफ से आपने देखा होगा जो नियमों के अन्तर्गत व्यवधान करने का हक है वही हम करते ने। मैं खाली इन को कातिलों का दल कहा। मैं ने इन को ब्रह्मकुमारियों का और राधास्वामियों का दल नहीं कहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को तो यह हक है कि आप जब चाहें और जो चाहें कहते चले जायें और अगर आप को कुछ कहा जाय तो आप दूसरे को कहेंगे कि आप को कुछ समझ नहीं है। अब आप को किस तरह से कहा जाय कि इस तरह से न करें, इस तरह से दखल न दें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरे हाथ में बन्दूक नहीं है और इन के हाथ में बन्दूक है। यह फर्क आप हमेशा ध्यान में रखें।

18.69 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

DROUGHT AND SCARCITY CONDITIONS IN UTTAR PRADESH AND BIHAR

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The acute drought and scarcity conditions in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar."

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Before I make a statement on the subject, I would like to clarify certain facts in view of what happened this morning with regard to this calling attention notice because I was accused of failing to reply to your letter.

Mr. Speaker: That was clarified, I myself did it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have gone into the whole thing, and it has left a bad impression that I was negligent in replying to you.

Mr. Speaker: I said on the 7th we asked you, and on the 8th we said. . . .

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even on the 7th I find it was night, after 7 O'clock the preliminary notice had been received, and by 1 O'clock yesterday, before the admitted notice was brought to my notice, I had been called upon to make a statement today at 6 O'clock. Shri Kamath used the words: "It was a dirty trick". As a matter of fact I got the direction from the Speaker that I should make the statement at 6 O'clock . . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह सही बात है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Having said all these harsh and hard words, of course, Opposition Members and Leaders are above all these things and they do not have even the courtesy to apologise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह सही बात है, यह जान-बूझ कर हुआ है ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I request the hon. Minister not to rake up these things but to read out the statement?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : स्टेटमेंट दे कर चले जाओ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात के लिये ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I will read out the statement. But before reading out the statement, I want to say this. While they make criticism—they are entitled to make criticism—when they made a mistake they should have at least the decency to express regret.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) आप में डीसेन्सी नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) आप झूठ बोलते हैं, बेइमानी की हद हो गई, निर्लज्जता की हद हो गई, ये हमको डीसेन्सी का लेक्चर देने आये ने । ये अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल वाले हमको लेक्चर देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें क्या बात है, एक एक बयान में सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को आठ-आठ गलतियां पकड़ी गई हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) अध्यक्ष महोदय .....

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): It was unfair for the Minister to accuse us like this. We got the impression in the morning from what you said that he did not perhaps reply to you. On the basis of that information, Members made some statements. Why should he go now out of his way to rake it up?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको समझाइये ।

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to ask him to go out.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Why?

Mr. Speaker: You are interrupting again and again.

श्री बागड़ी : आपका जोर मेरे ऊपर चलता है । (**व्यवधान**)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फर्रुखाबाद) : यह भी कोई तरीका है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने आग लगवा दी । निकलने की बात छोड़िये ।

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): Speaker's orders are to be carried out; they must be carried out.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बागड़ी, मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि आप चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मिनिस्टर साहब को कहिये कि वह गलत-बयमान दे रहे हैं । हमको लेक्चर दे रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें उनका क्या कसूर है । उन्होंने यही कहा है कि यह गलतफहमी पर मबनी है, उन्होंने कोई देर नहीं की है, इस बात को उन्होंने साफ़ कर दिया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने फिर क्या कह दिया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बार बार मना कर रहा हूं, आप बोले चले जा रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो चला जाऊंगा .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोले चले जायेंगे, काम नहीं होने देंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी : आपकी कुर्सी का अपमान होगा, मेरे जाने से, क्योंकि कमजोर समझ कर निकालते हो ..... (**व्यवधान**)

देख लीजिये ये सब बोल रहे हैं ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी साहब चले जाइये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : साहब, अपना हुक्म वापस ले लीजिये, मैं इलतिजा करता हूं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर आपकी आत्मा ठण्डी होती है, हमारे निकालने से, तो हम चले जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बाहर चले जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : इससे भुखमरी मिट जायगी ?

(Shri Bagri then left the House)

Shri C. Subramaniam: The situation arising out of the unprecedented drought and the prolonged dry spell from the first week of September in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has been described at page 7 of the review of the Scarcity and Food Situation laid on the table of the House on 1st November, 1966.

As soon as it was evident from the failure of the October rains that the situation in these 2 States would assume a very serious turn, steps have been taken both by the Centre and the State Governments to start programmes for the relief of the affected people and also for increasing local production of foodgrains within the States to the maximum extent possible depending upon the water resources available. The Government of India have conveyed approval of schemes for production purposes costing Rs. 6.7 crores and Rs. 11.1 crores respectively to Bihar and U.P. Governments. Both the State Governments have been promised financial aid in the form of accelerated plan assistance for carrying out these programmes. A statement showing the schemes for which assistance has been approved is being placed separately on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7312/66]. In order to bring more area under rabi, U. P. Government have also sanctioned grants in aid for the construction of 1 million kutcha wells to small land holders at the rate of Rs. 20 per well subject to the maximum of two wells per land holder.

Bihar Government have also been sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1·5 crores in September, 1966 and a further sum of Rs. 5 crores in October, 1966 for starting relief programmes. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have already taken up the relief schemes with the funds at their disposal and Central assistance will be given to them as well as to Bihar according to the agreed formula depending upon the expenditure incurred. Both the State Governments have been informed that subject to proper planning and implementation of programmes for relief of distress in the affected areas finance will not be a bottleneck.

The Government of India have increased substantially the allotment of foodgrains to Bihar and U.P. The allocation for November to Bihar has been increased to 1,07,000 tonnes and to U.P. to 60,000 tonnes as against 72,000 tonnes and 40,000 tonnes respectively in October. It has been impressed upon the State Governments that they should plan properly the movement of these foodgrains to the drought affected areas and organise a rational and equitable distribution. Arrangements have also been made to

ensure that the foodgrains move into the States as expeditiously as possible. Depending upon the availability with the Government of India, it is proposed to increase the allotments of foodgrains to the two States still further in the coming months.

The State Governments are organising gratuitous relief to the sick, old and disabled. For this purpose apart from the allocation of foodgrains mentioned above, 5,000 tonnes of wheat have been allotted to Bihar and 1,000 tonnes of wheat to U.P. for distribution in the shape of gratuitous relief. In addition, 216 tonnes of beans, 600 tonnes of milk powder and 147 tonnes of vitamin biscuits have been allotted to Bihar and 200 tonnes of milk powder and 50 tonnes of vitamin biscuits to U.P. 55,092 persons are being given gratuitous relief in Bihar while in U.P. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.8 lakhs for expenditure on gratuitous relief.

A number of relief works to provide employment to needy people have already been started both in Bihar and U.P. 11,313 relief schemes and 9,920 plan schemes are in progress in Bihar giving employment to about 3,25,000 persons daily. In U.P., apart from those employed on Plan schemes for which I am sorry, I do not have the figures, about 23,000 persons are employed on relief work. The number of persons employed on Plan schemes is not readily available and is being collected. It is expected that shortly, as soon as the rabi sowings are over, the number of persons employed on relief work will show a sharp increase.

The situation in both the States has been fully discussed with the State Governments by the Central officials and Ministers and is constantly under watch. Whatever help is necessary from the Government of India to prevent distress in these 2 States have been assured to them.

An allegation has been made that 13 persons had died of starvation in Bihar State, 7 in Hazaribagh District and 6 in Monghyr District. The matter was referred to Bihar Government and from the information furnished by them the facts are as follows:—

Of the 7 cases from Hazaribagh District, details necessary for making enquiries were available only in respect of one case. This related to a person called Sobaran Naik of Village Bolkuppi of Barhi Tehsil of Hazaribagh District. Enquiries show that he died of acute dysentery on 30th October, 1966. The deceased is reported to have owned land and several heads of cattle. The enquiry officer who visited the house of the deceased on 4th November found foodgrains in the house Individual enquiry has not been possible in the other 6 cases for want of details. However, it is reported by the Bihar Government that the district authorities have had no reports of starvation deaths from the areas where these deaths are alleged to have taken place.

Of the 6 cases of death alleged in Monghyr District details were given only in respect of 5. These cases were enquired into. It was found that 4 of these related to very old people who died of natural causes. In the other case the death was due to an accident.

It has been confirmed by the Bihar Government that relief works are in progress in the areas where the starvation deaths are alleged to have occurred. The District authorities of Hazaribagh and Monghyr have also prepared the list of indigent persons in the various villages and gratuitous relief has already been ordered in these cases.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इस में बागड़ी का सवाल है, उसको आप बता लें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Out of 52 districts in Uttar Pradesh, nearly 47 districts are affected and practically

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the whole of Bihar has been affected by drought. That means more than 3½ crores of people are affected and are facing starvation or semi-starvation condition. When it was known in September itself that drought conditions were fast approaching, what steps and precautions were taken by Government for having minor irrigation facilities? Is it a fact that whatever amount has been given by the Central Government to the State Governments and the block development organisations that has gone down the drain and no minor irrigation facilities were provided in North Bihar as well as in eastern U.P.?

Mr. Speaker: I request the signatories to be brief and precise, because there are 35 names.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The minister has not given a vivid picture. You can ask Mr. Bhagat who has visited Bihar. I want to know what financial aid was asked for by Bihar and U.P. and whether it is a fact that not even 50 per cent of that is being given? Why have they not been declared as famine areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: About the first part, why we did not take measures in September itself, the rains could come any time between 7th September and 15th October. Rain in any part of that period would have relieved the situation. As a matter of fact, we would have had a very good crop then. Because of total failure of rains between the first week of September and the third week of October, this acute drought came about. As soon as we realised in October that the situation was going to be serious, immediately central teams were sent to UP and Bihar. The necessary discussions were held with the State Governments, and works were taken up.

About minor irrigation programmes, I cannot say how the State Governments were functioning before. Now we are trying our best to see that minor irrigation and quick-yielding projects are taken up as much as possible, so that more water will be available for rabi and summer programme.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What was the the demand of financial assistance by Bihar and U.P. and what was given? Why have you not declared them as famine areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The declaration of those areas as famine areas seems to be the demand of many opposition parties. It does not serve any purpose. What is important is to take various measures for giving relief to the distressed people. That is being organised not on the scale provided in the famine code, but much more than that. So, declaration as famine areas is not going to improve matters.

The Bihar Government demanded about Rs. 100 crores. Certainly if Rs. 100 crores are pumped into the Bihar system, there would be not only inflation without sufficient goods being available, but it is not going to serve any purpose whatsoever. That is why we discussed with them to find out what would be the finances necessary for their production programmes and also for other relief programmes. We have come to an understanding with them and on the basis of that, we are releasing the finances.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : फूड मिनिस्टर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, सिंचाई मिनिस्टर, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो अभी बताया है कि एक लाख साठ हजार टन वह दे रहे हैं, यह मात्रा बिहार में जो क्षति हुई है, वहां जो गम्भीर परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, उसको देखते हुए क्या पर्याप्त है ? मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह मात्रा बहुत ही कम है । इसके साथ साथ वहां जो मवेशी हैं उनको लोग किसी भी कीमत पर बेचने के लिए तैयार हैं क्योंकि मवेशियों के लिए चारा नहीं है, पानी नहीं है । इस वास्ते क्या आप

चारे का भी प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं ? इसके अलावा जो बूढ़े हैं, जो इनफर्म हैं, जो बच्चे हैं, जो प्रगनेंट औरतें हैं उनके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? मध्यम श्रेणी के जो आदमी हैं जिनको काम नहीं मिलता है, उनको काम दिलाने का भी सरकार क्या कोई प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

पिछले साल साउथ में इसी तरह का क्राउट था । तब बाहर और यहां जब एजीटेशन हुई थी तो बड़े पैमाने पर गल्ला मंगा कर साउथ को दिया गया था ।.मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस पैमाने पर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (दमोह) : हमें भी एक सवाल करने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से बार बार न कहें । मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, the point for consideration is this. We have not only to look into what is the demand from the various State Governments but, as far as I am concerned, I have also to take into account what is available with me for equitable distribution between the States. Even taking 1,07,000 tons, in a situation of this sort certainly we cannot afford to distribute on the normal basis. But for the purpose of meeting the situation I contemplate we should give at least five kilograms per month. On this basis one lakh tons will serve two crores of people. If they are able to organise this, it is sufficient to meet the entire urban area, they would be able to meet all the industrial areas and also to serve the acutely affected areas. I have told them this. This is the season when some harvests are coming in some areas. Therefore, some foodgrains would be available, particularly in areas where there have been some crops. Therefore, they should concentrate now in areas where there have been total failure. I do agree that as we go on, the distress is likely to increase, the scarcity may become more acute. I do feel it will be possible for us to increase allotment in December and, subject to availability, in January-February-March we will further step it up. I have made my own calculations with regard to the figures given by the Bihar Government in respect of the number of people affected and also what would be the urban population. On the basis of five kilograms they would be able to serve everybody. They have indicated that 1.82 lakh tons of foodgrains should be adequate to meet the situation even where scarcity would be at its intensified point.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : फाडर के बारे में नहीं बताया है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that every aspect has been discussed and steps are being taken. For example, fodder for the cattle, drinking water for the people and cattle, programme for the children, for the nursing and expectant mothers, programme for relief for the sick, disabled and old, programme for relief works where able-bodied persons can work and earn a wage with which they can purchase foodgrains which we would be supplying through the fair-price shops, all these have been discussed and a programme has been taken up to meet the situation as best as possible. What is to be understood is, we cannot expect normal conditions to prevail in this abnormal situation, we have to undergo certain difficulties and we should be prepared for them.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : खाद्य मंत्री अमरीका के रहने वाले तो नहीं हैं । वह इस धरती पर पैदा हुए हैं । जहां हिन्दुस्तान का काश्तकार पैदा हुआ है, वहां वह भी पैदा हुए हैं, वह जानते ही हैं कि मामूली से मामूली, छोटे से छोटा, आर्डिनरी से आर्डिनरी मेसनरी बैल रहट का कम से कम चार हजार रुपये में तैयार होता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बीस रुपये जो दिये

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जा रहे हैं, ये किस काम में आयेंगे ? ये ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे का काम नहीं करेंगे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Evidently the hon. Member is not a practical farmer. In Uttar Pradesh they say that with their own manual labour they can have *kutcha* wells but at the bottom some support is necessary so that the mud will not collapse, and for that purpose they have to give a slab or some bamboo support. That they say, would cost about Rs. 20. What we are giving now is Rs. 20 for them to give the support below. As far as the other thing is concerned, the farmers themselves assured us that they would be able to have *kutcha* wells and the programme in U.P. is to have one million *kutcha* wells. I am assured that this is a very practicable programme.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्यान्न, लघु सिंचाई के साधन इत्यादि बहुत ही अपर्याप्त मालुम होते हैं । क्योंकि देवरिया, बलिया, जौनपुर, गाजीपुर, बनारस, मिर्जापुर और इलाहाबाद आदि क्षेत्रों में सूखे की स्थिति बहुत भयंकर है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आगे चल कर वहां पर ऐसी भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी कि आप लोगों को सड़कों पर मरते हुए शव पायेंगे । प्रधान मंत्री और खाद्य मंत्री ने अपनी यात्रा में आश्वासन दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार जितने खाद्यान्न और सिंचाई के साधनों की मांग करेगी, उस को पूर्ण किया जायेगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने खाद्यान्नों और लघु सिंचाई के साधनों की जो मांग की है, वह कहां तक पूरी हो पाई है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपने आश्वासन पर दृढ़ है ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों ने जो वितरण की व्यवस्था की है, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उससे सन्तुष्ट है ; अगर नहीं, तो वह उसमें सुधार करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as minor irrigation programmes and other production programmes are concerned, we have given an assurance to both the State Governments that their performance is the limit, that to the extent that they are able to perform, moneys will be made available to them. Therefore, finance will not be a limitation. As far as foodgrains are concerned, as I have already said, I shall try to make equitable distribution between all the States of whatever is available in the central pool.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) . हमारी तरफ़ मसल है कि जब घर मे आग लग जाये, तो उस समय कुआं खोदने से काम नहीं चलता है । उत्तर प्रदेश में न तो पूरे ट्यूबवैल चल सके, न कुएं और रहट चल सके और नही पूर्वी जिलों में एक भी पम्पिंग सेट मिला । पटेल कमीशन ने गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, आजमगढ़ और देवरिया में 212 ट्यूबवैल बनाने के लिए कहा था, लेकिन सरकार ने उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं की । आज हालत यह है कि वहां के लोग घास, पत्ती और बरगद का गोदा खा कर जिन्दा रह रहे हैं । मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि हम ने य० पी० का कोटा 32,000 टन से बढ़ा कर 40,000 टन कर दिया, जब कि उसको महीने का एक लाख टन मिलना चाहिए था । अगर उस अनाज को यू० पी० के सात करोड़ लोगों में बांटा जाये, तो प्रति व्यक्ति को 1/3 छटांक प्रति दिन मिलता है और अगर उसको वहां की प्रभावित एक-तिहाई आबादी में बांटा जाये, तो प्रति व्यक्ति को एक छटांक प्रति दिन मिलता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इतने अनाज से कोई आदमी जिन्दा रह सकता है । वह सूखा हमेशा रहता है और रहेगा । मैं

वह जानना चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी सिंचाई की छोटी या बड़ी योजनायें हैं, उनको कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा और यू० पी० को चालीस हजार टन के स्थान पर एक लाख टन अनाज प्रति-मास कब दिया जायेगा ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as tube-wells are concerned, we have said that first priority should be given to making the existing tube-wells in working order and repairing the channels of the existing tube-wells so that whatever is available will be fully utilized. We have also undertaken programmes which would yield results, not next year but, as far as possible, within the rabi season so that more water will be available for the rabi programme; if it would not be available for the rabi programme, water should be available for the summer programme. We have given priority to these things and I hope the State Governments would make use of these things. I am glad to say that they are doing the job as far as possible. Let us wait and watch. Let us not condemn them beforehand.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What about the increased quota?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are giving them 60,000 tons, as I have already stated.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): I have been requesting the Central Government and the Government of Bihar for the last three years that tube-wells should be provided in such areas where there is no other irrigational facility available. I have been demanding 200 tube-wells in my area, from Koilwar to Buxar and Buxar to Mohania on both sides. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any specific order has been issued to the State Government that this scheme should be completed within the next three or four months so that the people may not suffer for want of water in this area.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I must confess that as far as the programme of 200 tube-wells is concerned. I have failed to get it through, in spite of my intervention and the intervention of the two Prime Ministers. I am sure during this difficult period the Bihar Government would take up this programme also. We have indicated to them that this should be taken up.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that people in U.P. and Bihar, in certain parts, are facing famine due to drought conditions, and apart from starvation deaths most of the people in Bihar are forced to live on roots, may I know (a) if the attention of the Government is drawn to the allegations made that the funds allotted for minor irrigation projects in Bihar went into the pockets of some people and minor irrigation projects exist only in the Government files, not in areas where they ought to exist and (b) whether, instead of saying repeatedly that the Bihar Government administrative machinery needs to be strengthened, Government have taken any positive steps to see that the administrative machinery is sufficiently strengthened in order to administer relief in this hour of crisis?

Shri C. Subramaniam: With regard to (a), I have no facts with me to substantiate the charges made by the hon. Member that the funds made available for minor irrigation projects have gone into the pockets of anybody. If the hon. Member has got any specific facts, I would like him to pass on those facts to me.

Shri Hem Barua: I can do it now.

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner. He must first write to me.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a very serious charge. Particularly in the present context, if the money allotted for a certain purpose is being abused, certainly, it should be the duty of everybody to see that not only there is no abuse but these abuses are properly dealt with not only under law but under the social pressure also.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

As regards (b), as ar as administrative machinery is concerned, I think, I made that point here during the debate on the No-Confidence motion. Unfortunately, the Members opposite were not present. We have taken up the matter with the Bihar Government with regard to the strengthening of the administrative machinery. They are also taking action in this direction.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is it not a fact that the relief works and the plan projects to which the hon. Minister referred in his very glowing statement cannot be made use of by the people for the simple reason that they are too infirm and too weak to do any kind of manual labour and also even if they take part in these relief measures to which the hon. Minister has referred, they are not paid their wages in time and there is a great delay even in the payment of that relief of Rs. 10 per month which is being given to some persons and, if so, may I know what the Government is going to do order that these bottlenecks in the relief works which are being carried on are removed in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the infirm, the old and the disabled persons are concerned, we have got a scheme of gratuitous relief and they need not go to work. As far as the payment is concerned, it is expected that the wages are to be paid every week and we have also supervision for that. If there are any complaints with regard to the payment of wages, I am sure, the State Governments will look into the matter. If anything is brought to our notice, we shall try to bring it to their notice.

श्री मधु लिमये बिहार सरकार ने कहा है कि साधारण साल में जो फ़सल होती है, उसकी केवल 20 प्रतिशत या उससे भी कम फ़सल इस साल बिहार में होने वाली है। अकाल मंत्री ने मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा था कि जब फ़सल 25 प्रतिशत से कम होगी, तो उसको अकाल माना जायेगा। (**व्यवधान**)

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): There is no 'Akal Mantri' here.

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह ग़लत बात है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: इस तरह के शब्दों का प्रयोग करना अनुचित है।

श्री मधु लिमये: हल्ला करने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हल्ला करने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है, लेकिन किसी मंत्री के पास जो पोर्टफ़ोलियों है, उसी का नाम लेना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये: इस वक्त देश में अकाल है, खाद्य नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप उनको यह पोर्टफ़ोलियो दे रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये: इस वक्त देश में खाद्य नहीं है, इसलिए अकाल मंत्री ही कहना पड़ेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस तरह शब्दों पर तकरार न कीजिये, नहीं तो यह लोक सभा क्या रह जायेगी ? अकाल मंत्री नहीं कहेंगे, तो क्या कहेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह शब्द कई माननीय सदस्य यहां पर कह चुके हैं। यह प्रोसीडिंग्स में आ चुका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को इस तरह नहीं कहना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में कुछ रोज पहले खुद स्वीकार किया है कि अगर पच्चीस प्रतिशत

से कम फ़सल हो, तो उसको अकाल ही मा।। जायेगा, कमी नहीं । बिहार में अकाल की घोषणा नहीं है फिर भी अकाल की स्थिति के जो नतीजे निकलते हैं वह बिहार में निकल रहे हैं । मेरे क्षेत्र में 6–7 आदमी मर चुके हैं । अभी उन्होंने कहा कि बुढ़ापे के कारण मरे हैं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . **अध्यक्ष** महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी भी बुड्ढे हैं, आप की भी उमर ज्यादा है, तो इस तरह बुड्ढे लोगों के बारे में बात करना कि वह मर जाते हैं तो कोई बात नहीं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन्होंने नहीं कहा . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने कहा हैं कि बुढ़ापे के कारण मरे हैं । . . . (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । ऐसा गलत नहीं कहना चाहिए । उन्होंने कहा है कि वह बुड्ढे आदमी थे । नेचुरल काज से मरे । और वह तो मेरी मौत आयेगी तो मैं भी बुड्ढा हूं मरूंगा . ! . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर घर में दाना नहीं होगा तो कहना ही पड़ेगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बुड्ढे आदमी को खाना मिलता रहे तो नहीं मरेगा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर बिना खाने के मर जाय तो यह कहेंगे . . . (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बुड्ढा अगर मरेगा खुराक न मिलने से तो वह तो मौत उसी तरह की मानी जावेगी मगर बड्ढा मरेगा नेचुरल वे में तो वह नहीं मानी जायगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे जिले में भुखमरी से मौतें हो चुकी हैं और एक नाम बताता हूं, बुद्धि माझी जो घर में दाना न होने के कारण मरा है । दुलमपुर इलाके में हरिजन औरत मरी है । यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक मंत्री महोदय भुखमरी से मौत, इस लफ्ज का क्या अतलब है, उसकी व्याख्या नहीं करते है और हर पंचायत के स्तर पर किसी सर्वदलीय कमेटी का निर्माण करके उससे सिफारिश नहीं करवाते हैं कि कौन कुदरती कारणों से मरे हैं, तब तक बाकी सब मौतों को हम भुखमरी से ही मौत इस वक्त मानेंगे । **अध्यक्ष** महोदय, मैं गया की एक ऐसी घटना बताता हूं कि जहां खड़ी फसल को भूखे लोगों ने . .

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (वर्धा) : ऐक्सीडेंट से मरे उसको भी भुखमरी से मरा हुआ मानेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह समिति सर्टिफाई करेगी न ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करने द ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कह रहा हूं लेकिन कितना इंटरप्शन हो रहा है ? समिति इसके बारे में कहेगी कि यह कुदरती कारण से मरा है या नहीं । उनको तो छोड़ दगें । बाकी सभी लोगों को भुखमरी से मरा हुआ मानेंगे। तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि आज गया जिले में एक ऐसी घटना हुई है कि जिसमें भूखे लोगों ने एक जगह पर खड़ी फसल को काट कर लूट लिया ।

श्री पाराशर : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर । What is his question? Even after five minutes the question has not been put.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है । आप अब प्रश्न करिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये: तो क्या सरकार यह कहने के लिए तैयार है कि फसल इस तरह लूटने के बजाय वे भूक्खड़ लोग सरकारी गोदामों, सरकारी कार्यालयों की ओर जांच

[श्री मधु लिमये]

वहां से अनाज मांगें ? अगर सरकार नहीं देगी तो गोदामों को लूट कर खायें, फसल को काट कर नहीं । गोदाम में अनाज है और आप नहीं दे रहे हैं तो उसको लूट कर खायं । अगर गोदाम में अनाज नहीं है तो कहें कि मंत्री महोदय नहीं खायेंगे, अधिकारी नहीं खायेंगे जब तक कि भुक्खड़ लोगों को खाना नहीं मिलता । क्या सरकार इस तरह की हिदायत देने के लिए तैयार है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am in complete agreement with the hon. Member that the situation is quite serious in Bihar. The question is how we are going to deal with it. I do not think that these allegations of starvation deaths and creating a scare in the country are going to solve the problem.

As a matter of fact, the hon. Member was also present when we had discussions with the Members from Bihar, and I thought that at that meeting he took a fairly constructive attitude. I can assure the hon. Member that we are doing our best to see that this serious situation is met as best as possible, and in that I would implore the co-operation of everybody including Shri Madhu Limaye so that we may be able to deal with the situation successfully.

श्री मधु लिमये : करिये न, अकाल की घोषणा करिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नवम्बर 8 की खबर है कि भूखे लोगों में भदेजित गांव में चार बीघे जमीन की खड़ी फसल को काटा और जब मालिक किसानों ने उनको मना किया तब दंगा हो गया और दंगे में इन भूखे लोगों ने जो शायद खेत मजदूर ज्यादा थे एक किसान को मार डाला । यह खबर कल की है । और समझता हूं कि ऐसी घटनायें और बहुत हो रही हैं उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में । अब वक्त ऐसा आ रहा है जब दो तरह के लोग हो जायेंगे । एक तो जिनके पास अन्न है, या ी सोना है । और दूसरे जिनके पास अन्न नहीं है । अन्न चाहे 50 किलो हो, सौ किलो हो . . . .

Shri Parashar: There is no quorum in the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is extremely bad.

Mr. Speaker: Congress Members have taken upon themselves to do this kind of thing?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में जीने और मरने का सवाल है और कांग्रेसी सदस्य यह कोरम का सवाल उठा रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Let the bell be rung. . . . Now there is quorum. Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: तो यह गृह युद्ध का हाल पदा हो रहा है कि जब 40–50 या 100 किलो अन्न जिनके घर में होगा वह एक तरफ होंगे और दूसरी तरफ वह जिनके घर में अन्न नहीं होगा । तो इस गृह युद्ध को बचाने का एक तरीका तो बिलकुल साफ है कि हम सब लोग मिल कर के जितनी राहत दिला सकते हों, दिलायें । इस पर कोई दो रायें नहीं । लेकिन याद रखना कि वह करने के बाद भी इस वर्ष और जनवरी फरवरी में कम से कम 50 लाख से एक करोड़ लोगों के मरने की संभावना है । ऐसी सूरत में यह गृह युद्ध चारों तरफ मचेंगे । तो राहत के अलावा दो ही रास्ते रह गये हैं । एक तो गृह युद्ध करना और दूसरे जो भूखी जनता है उसको सरकार के मंत्रियों और नौकरशाहों और सरकारी इमारतों की तरफ मोड़ना कि वहां जा कर तुम उन लोगों से कहो कि हम को और हमारे घर वालों को तुम खाना दो, तब तुमको खाने देंगे । इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि मुझ

को खाली आन्दोलनकारी कह कर मना न कर दें क्योंकि मैं ने पहले कह दिया कि राहत का काम पूरी तरह से हम लोगों को करना चाहिए, अब यह सवाल साफ है कि इस गृह युद्ध को रोकने के लिए मेरे रास्ते के अलावा कोई रास्ता उनके पास है जबकि 40 लाख आदमी हर हालत में इनके राहत के बाद भी मरने वाले हैं क्योंकि अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बता दूं, इनके चरित्र को यहां आपके सामने रखना नहीं चाहता, इन्होंने बार बार अकाल के मामले से इन्कार किया जबकि मैं पिछले सात आ सालों से कह रहा हूं कि यह सरकार जब तक रहेगी तब तक भारत में अकाल एक वार्षिक घटना होकर रहेगी और हो गई

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपका सवाल भी आयेगा या नहीं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मेरी रक्षा करना जब यह आन्दोलनकारी वगैरह कहकर मुझे टाल दें। मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I can only hope that the predictions of Dr. Lohia would not come true.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह कोई जवाब नहीं है अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपने भी अपना जो ख्याल था बयान कर दिया और उन्होंने भी जवाब दे दिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो मेरा ख्याल तो पिछले आठ वर्ष से सही साबित हो रहा है और इन का गलत साबित हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इस देश को गृह युद्ध से बचाने के लिए कोई अच्छी तरह से लोक सभा में करके योजना बनाइए।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Governments of Bihar and U.P. had informed the Central Government about the growing drought situation as early as August and whether any officer was sent by the Central Government to look into the situation; if so, what was the report that the officer gave, and whether at that time the urgency of the situation was realised by the Centre, so that the requisite relief could be made available to Bihar and U.P. before this situation could arise?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question of relief arose only in October, and it is only in October we sent the teams for the purpose of making an assessment of the situation, because by that time it was hoped, even the hon. lady Member was hoping, that if Hatia rains came, it would ease the situation. Unfortunately they failed. That is why we took immediate steps. Certainly in August if there is no rainfall, we always hope that later on it would become normal, but when we felt sure that the year was going to be difficult, we immediately sent teams to recommend the necessary steps.

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा मैं खाद्य मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी अन्न के वितरण के मामले में शहरी इलाके और देहाती इलाके में भेद बरता जा रहा है। शहरी इलाके में जिनके पास करोड़ों रुपये की संम्पत्ति है, उन्हें भी सरकारी गल्ले की दुकान स अन्न दिया जाता है, लेकिन मैं अभी उत्तरी बिहार से आता हूं, वहां पर तीन एकड़ से ज्यादा जिस किसान के पास जमीन है, उसको सरकारी गल्ले की दुकान से अन्न नहीं दिय जाता है। मैं खाद्य मंत्री से पूछना चाहता

[श्री न० प्र० यादव]

कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था अभी क्यों है और यदि है तो यह व्यवस्था कब खत्म होने वाली है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am told that this order that persons owning more than three acres would not receive any foodgrains from the Government shops has been cancelled in all the scarcity affected areas. Certainly where there is some crop and there is a possibility of getting some harvest during this season, we cannot be supplying to them from the fair price shops, but I do agree that later on when what they have grown may not be sufficient to meet their requirements in the coming months, at that time we should see how we would be able to supply to them also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में इस सूखे के कारण जो भयंकर भुखमरी आई है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि इस क्षेत्र के काश्तकारों को लगान तथा तकावी माफ कर दी जाय ? क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया है, यदि हां, तो सरकार उनको कब तक माफ़ करने वाली है या इसमें कोई ढील देने वाली है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The State Governments have got their own rules and regulations for the declaration of non-collection of taccavi, land revenue and all those things. I am sure all those steps will be taken by the State Governments.

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : सेन्टर की भी कोई जिम्मेदारी है या नहीं ? (**व्यवधान**)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी कोई ऐसा सुझाव दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तकावी या लगान माफ़ करने का काम स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट का है, सेन्टर से अगर स्टेट कोई मदद मांगगी तो ये देंगे, लेकिन जहां तक माफ़ करने का ताल्लुक है, यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट का मामला है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार ने अपनी तरफ़ से कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are responsible Governments in both the States, and there are Assemblies also, and therefore with regard to subjects under their jurisdiction, certainly they would take all the necessary steps under their rules.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : 20 रु० की बात आती है तो ये देने को कहते हैं, लेकिन जिस वक्त लगान तकावी माफ़ करने की बात आती है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट का मामला बन जाता है। इस तरह स जिम्मेदारी को इवेड नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 20 रु० से वह क्या करेगा, क्या उसका लोह पत्ती कूएं में जाकर लगायेगा, इस मंहगाई के जमाने में ? आप राज्य सरकार को अपनी तरफ़ से सुझाव तो दे सकते हैं।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know whether, in view of the prevailing scarcity in Bihar and in U.P., and the acute scarcity conditions prevailing throughout the country on account of which sufficient foodgrains cannot be made available to these two States, any efforts are being made to augment and to secure additional shipments of food into the country, and if so, what is the order of the possibilities at present in this respect?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Every attempt is being made to get from other countries also the import of foodgrains.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Any approximation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I am not in a position just now to indicate how much we would be getting and from what sources.

श्री किशन पटनायक : पहले तो मैं याद दिला देना चहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने पिछले साल कहा था कि उड़ीसा को 9 करोड़ रुपये की मदद करेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक शायद 6 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की मदद नहीं दी है और साल पूरा हो गया। अब मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो लोग भुखमरी के प्रथम शिकार होते हैं, वे ज्यादातर आदिवासी और हरिजन होते हैं और यही लोग पहले घर, मकान और गांव छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं, तो कितने लोग अभी बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में गांव छोड़ कर चले गये, इसका हिसाब रखने के लिये क्या इन्होंने कोई मशीनरी बनाई है, आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की देखरेख करने के लिये कोई विशेष कदम या कोई विशेष मशीनरी इनके पास है या नहीं, इसको ठीक तरह से बतायें ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are taking all measures particularly to protect the weaker sections of the community. As far as migration is concerned I know there is a certain amount of migration.... (*Interruptions*). Particularly in West Bengal but it is not possible to keep account of migration within our own country from one place to another.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सामन्त।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्यों पोसिबल नहीं है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देखिये, अब आप हम लोगों की रक्षा कीजिये। आदिवासी और हरिजन जब मरते हैं तो बाकी दूसरे लोगों को उस पर चिन्ता नहीं होती, यहां तक की जो राजनीति में काम करने वाले उस तरफ़ के लोग हैं उनको तो बिलकुल चिन्ता होती ही नहीं, इधर वाले भी जब उनके बीच के आदमी मरते हैं, दिल पर चोट लगती है। आदिवासी और हरिजन की मौतों से उनको चोट नहीं लगा करती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने कह दिया है। मैं श्री सामन्त को बुलाया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है आपने श्री सामन्त को बुलाया है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय से इसका जवाब तो दिलायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह कहते हैं कि मैं फिगर्स नहीं दे सकता, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्यों नहीं दे सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . इसके बारे में हाउस को अख्तियार है एक्शन लेने का।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 20 लाख, 50 लाख आदमी अपने गांवों से उखड़ गये हैं।

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would like to know whether the people in the scarcity areas will be exempted from the payment of land revenue for this year and whether the levy system that has been introduced will be liberalised or discontinued.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been no levy system either in U.P. or in Bihar as far as I know, because we have been impressing upon them that when normal conditions are there they should have some sort of procurement. Nothing has happened there and therefore, relaxation does not arise.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as land revenue is concerned, I have already stated that the State Governments are aware of this and when they review this....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह देखिये, फिर विशेषाधिकार के चक्कर में आ रहे हैं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: ....they will certainly take all factors into account and examine whether they should exempt or collect it. I am sure in the present conditions they would not make any attempt to collect land revenue.

Mr. Speaker: Any other signatory? No. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 10, 1966/Kartika 19, 1888 (Saka).